



IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA DECADE IN REVIEW

Alberta
CAREER DEVELOPMENT
AND EMPLOYMENT
Immigration and
Settlement
January 1992

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– A NOTE ABOUT OUR PUBLICATION –

Alberta Immigration and Settlement put this report together to provide people across the province with information on how Alberta is involved in immigration, why immigration is so important, and what the immigration trends look like over the years. The report is intended to support the work and accomplishments of our partners in immigration and settlement. It is also our way of thanking Albertans for their help in welcoming newcomers, and of recognizing the many contributions of newcomers to our province.

The report reviews immigration to Alberta from 1980 to 1990, with a focus on the major features of immigration in 1990. It outlines the level, sources, composition, and characteristics of immigration to the province. The report concludes with tables most often requested, and a list of the immigrant-aid organizations supported by Alberta Immigration and Settlement.

The information in the report is derived from the Landed Immigrant Data System (IMM 1000) kept by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. All information is based on calendar years: slight discrepancies in percentages are due to the rounding of numbers.

The report will be updated annually. Information on immigration to Alberta in 1991 will be published later this year when the final IMM 1000 figures are available. We welcome your suggestions for future editions, and we thank you for the good ideas passed on to us.

*For additional copies, information, or suggestions, please call or write to: Alberta Career Development and Employment, Settlement Programs Branch
11th Floor, CityCentre, 10155 - 102 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 4L5
Tel. (403) 427-0537 Fax (403) 422-0126.*

INTRODUCTION

ALBERTA IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

Alberta Immigration and Settlement manages provincial immigration and settlement activities. On behalf of the province, the division:

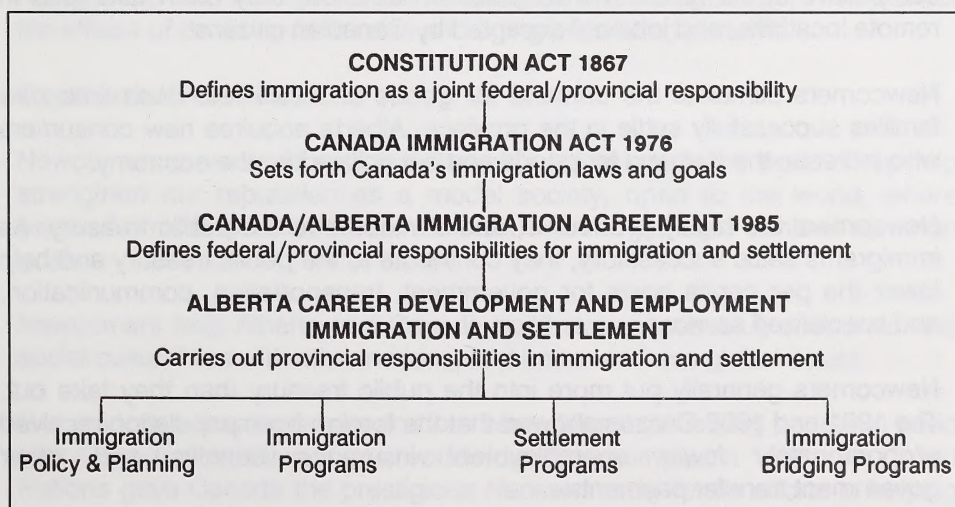
- develops immigration plans and policies that promote economic growth, diversity, and productivity in Alberta
- promotes activities that enable newcomers to meet skill shortages in the workforce, and help Alberta stay competitive in the global market place
- supports an array of programs that help immigrants make Alberta their home, enrich the economic, social, and cultural life of their communities, and advance Alberta's leadership in addressing issues of global importance.

The Immigration Policy and Planning Branch carries out the province's responsibilities under the Canada/Alberta Immigration Agreement. In consultation with provincial departments, the branch determines how immigration can best help meet Alberta's economic, social, and demographic interests, and works with the Government of Canada to make sure that provincial goals are reflected in national activities. During the past year, staff spearheaded the development of a new federal/provincial agreement to expand Alberta's leadership in immigration and settlement, and are continuing to work on this new agreement.

The Immigration Programs Branch promotes and supports business immigration to the province. The branch markets Alberta to the Asia/Pacific business community through the province's Hong Kong office. Through the Business Immigration Program, staff help interested business people from around the world--entrepreneurs, investors, and self-employed persons--put their good ideas and capital to work in Alberta. Staff also provide information services on the requirements and procedures for economic immigration, and labour force recruitment. In 1990, entrepreneurs established and maintained 96 businesses in Alberta thereby investing over \$11.5 million in the economy. Investors injected \$13 million additional dollars into provincial enterprises.

The Settlement Programs Branch works with the Government of Canada, provincial departments, and community agencies to provide directions for programs that enable newcomers to meet their own, and Alberta's economic and social goals. Each year, the branch helps community agencies across the province to deliver programs and services for newcomers. These include reception, orientation to life in Canada, translation and interpretation, training and employment, family support, and citizenship/community participation services. Staff also provide information on settlement topics, and undertake activities to help Alberta promote the participation, and contributions of newcomers to every aspect of life. In 1990, the branch supported services for more than 24,000 immigrants in over 20 different languages.

Immigration Bridging Programs works with the Government of Canada, other provincial departments and agencies to provide directions for adult English as a Second Language (ESL) programs for newcomers. Each year, the branch assists and provides community agencies and educational institutions with funding for ESL assessment and referral, and for specialized language training such as Trades and Occupational English. The branch also develops "bridging" programs that help newcomers to access mainstream services (such as health) available to all residents. In 1990-91, the ESL and Vocational Assessment Centres assessed the language needs of 3,867 newcomers and referred them to appropriate programs. Over 2,000 newcomers participated in 40 specialized language training courses.



THE IMPORTANCE AND BENEFITS OF IMMIGRATION

Throughout Alberta's history, the immigration and settlement of newcomers have been vitally important to the province's economic growth, social-cultural development, demographic interests, and openness to the world. During the last decade alone, over 150,000 immigrants--for many different reasons--have made Alberta their home, and have consistently contributed their creativity, knowledge, skills, capital and concern for others to the betterment of their own lives and life in the province. The necessary and valuable contributions immigrants make will continue to help Alberta shape its future development.

Economic Benefits

Newcomers create jobs. Each time entrepreneurs establish a business in Alberta, they generally create and maintain five jobs. In addition, immigrants create more jobs than they accept through their need and consumption of goods.

Newcomers invest in Alberta enterprises. Over the last five years, investors have put over \$64.5 million into Alberta businesses and investment syndicates.

Newcomers help diversify the economy. They often start businesses new to Alberta or invest in research and development projects. Relatives from around the world visit Alberta and support the expansion of tourism.

Newcomers help fill skill shortages in the labour force and help Alberta stay competitive in the global market place. In addition, they often take jobs in remote locations, and jobs not accepted by Canadian citizens.

Newcomers stimulate the demand for goods and services. Each time new families successfully settle in the province, Alberta acquires new consumers who increase the demand for goods and put dollars into the economy.

Newcomers are highly productive, and contribute to the public treasury. As immigrants settle successfully, they contribute to the public treasury and help lower the per capita costs for government, transportation, communication, and specialized services.

Newcomers generally put more into the public treasury than they take out. The 1981 and 1986 Census showed that the foreign-born population received proportionately fewer unemployment insurance benefits and other government transfer payments.

Social-Cultural Benefits

Newcomers to a community mean new neighbours and new friends.

Newcomers, often reunited with family members after long separations, help foster a strong sense of family in the community and bridges between generations.

Newcomers, eager to make a new home, readily volunteer their talents and concern for others to build on the quality of life in their communities.

Newcomers quickly contribute their knowledge and skills to educational, scientific and artistic organizations that benefit all Albertans.

Newcomers share their diverse backgrounds with others thereby enabling community members to experience the world without leaving the province.

By sharing their different backgrounds with others, newcomers also help Albertans learn more about, and draw on a wider range of perspectives for addressing issues of local, national, and international concern.

Newcomers help strengthen Alberta's democratic and humanitarian values. As newcomers integrate into society, they remind us of, and help us foster a stronger appreciation for the rights and freedoms we enjoy.

Demographic Benefits

Newcomers help Alberta maintain a desirable level of population. They offset the effects of declining birth rates and aging population patterns.

Openness to the World

Newcomers promote Alberta and Canada's leadership in the world. They help strengthen our reputation as a model society, open to the world, where people from different nations can live and work together to achieve common goals.

Newcomers help Alberta and Canada build strong, peaceful, economic and social-cultural ties with other nations, and better address global issues.

Our response to newcomers and our commitment to helping people in need give Canada a positive image worldwide. For example, in 1986, the United Nations gave Canada the prestigious Nansen medal for its efforts in helping refugees. Canada was the first country to be given this award. Only individuals had previously received it.

THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF IMMIGRANTS

Generally, people can immigrate to Canada by being sponsored, or by applying on their own to one of our embassies or consulates abroad. Prospective newcomers must show how well they can adjust to life in Canada. They must also undergo a medical check-up, and a review of their good conduct or standing in a community.

In keeping with the Canada Immigration Act, people may come to Canada under three classes or categories--family, refugee, and independent--as follows.

Family Class

Canadian citizens or permanent residents may sponsor relatives wishing immigrate to Canada, and must provide for their lodging and care for up to 10 years. Relatives who may be sponsored under this class include: parents, spouses, fiances, and unmarried children.

Refugee Class: Convention Refugees and Designated Classes

The Government of Canada, groups of at least five citizens or residents, and organizations may sponsor refugees and their families. Private sponsors provide refugees with material, financial, and social assistance for up to one year. The Government of Canada also helps refugees with resettlement.

As defined by the United Nations convention and protocol, *convention refugees* are people who have left their country because they had a well-founded fear of being persecuted for their religious beliefs, race, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a given group.

Members of designated classes are people in "refugee-like" situations who need to be resettled but may not meet the strict definition of a convention refugee; for example oppressed persons or political prisoners.

Independent Class: Assisted Relatives, Business Immigrants, and Other Independents

Independent class immigrants apply to come to Canada on their own and, with the exception of retirees, are selected according to a point system that takes into account their: educational background, vocational/job training, work experience, profession/occupation, pre-arranged employment, knowledge of English or French, age, and personal suitability.

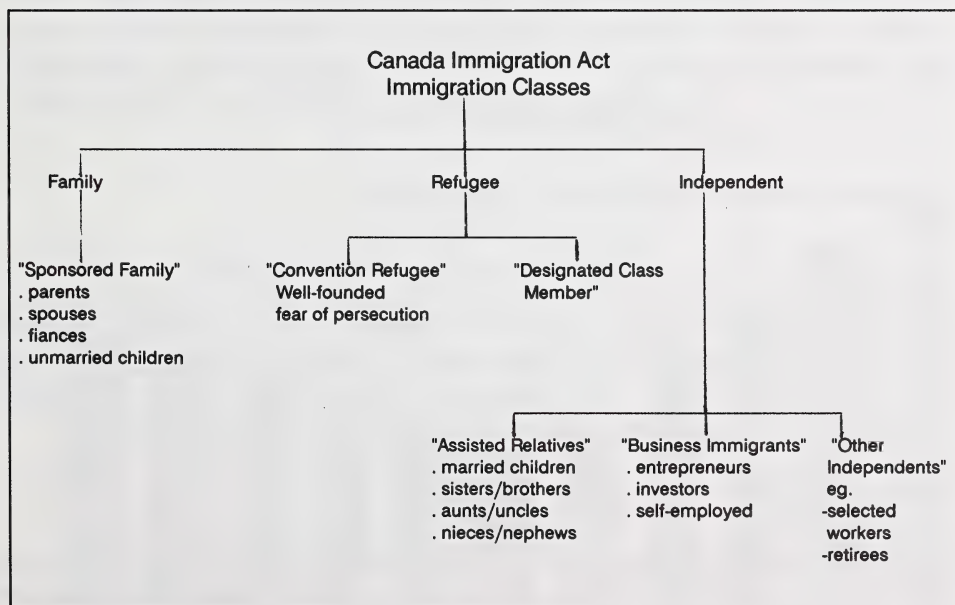
Assisted relatives, not eligible for the family class, include: married children, brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, nieces and nephews. Assisted relatives may be given extra points on their application if family members in Canada are willing to help them out when they arrive.

Business immigrants include entrepreneurs, investors, and self-employed persons. An *entrepreneur* is a successful business person who is willing to establish and manage an active business that produces goods or services and employs at least one or more Canadian residents.

An *investor* is a successful business person with a personal net worth of \$500,000 or more who is willing to invest \$250,000 for at least five years in an enterprise that provides employment for Canadian residents.

A *self-employed person* is willing to establish a business that provides full-time work for him/herself, and contributes to the economic, cultural, or artistic life of Canada. Self-employed persons include: farmers, artisans, artists.

Other independents are other people who apply to come to Canada on their own, and help fill skill shortages. (In this report, retired persons have been included under "other independents").



IMMIGRATION TO CANADA

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION: HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

In just 125 years, we have gone from steam locomotives to space flights, from printing presses to satellite communications, and from transistors to artificial intelligence. Immigration has played a key role in nation-building, and has fueled Canada's rapid growth from a pre-industrial country to a world leader in the post-industrial, information age.

Nation Building and Industrial Growth: 1867-1913

Over 4 million newcomers settled the West. Immigration began to rise in the 1880s as more than 800,000 people followed earlier pioneers and settlers to take up homesteads along the new railway. In 1900-1913, over 3 million newcomers from various parts of the world (400,000 in 1913 alone) boosted the nation's population and industrialization. By 1913, over 22% of Canada's population was foreign-born, with diverse cultures, languages, and talents.

The Hiatus During the World Wars: 1914-1945

Only 2 million newcomers came to Canada over these years. When World War I began, immigration dropped from an average of 222,000 each year to 71,000. In 1919-29 immigration rose again to an average of 125,000 yearly, then declined through the Depression, and almost stopped in World War II (1942 saw only 7,576 arrivals). From 1946 to 1949 Canada helped resettle over 350,000 people displaced by war.

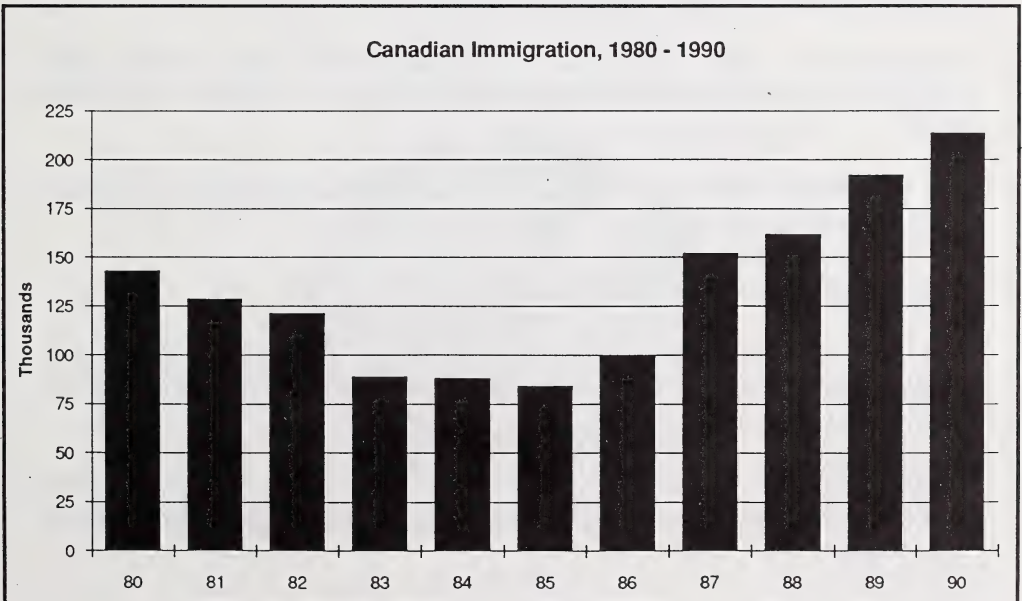
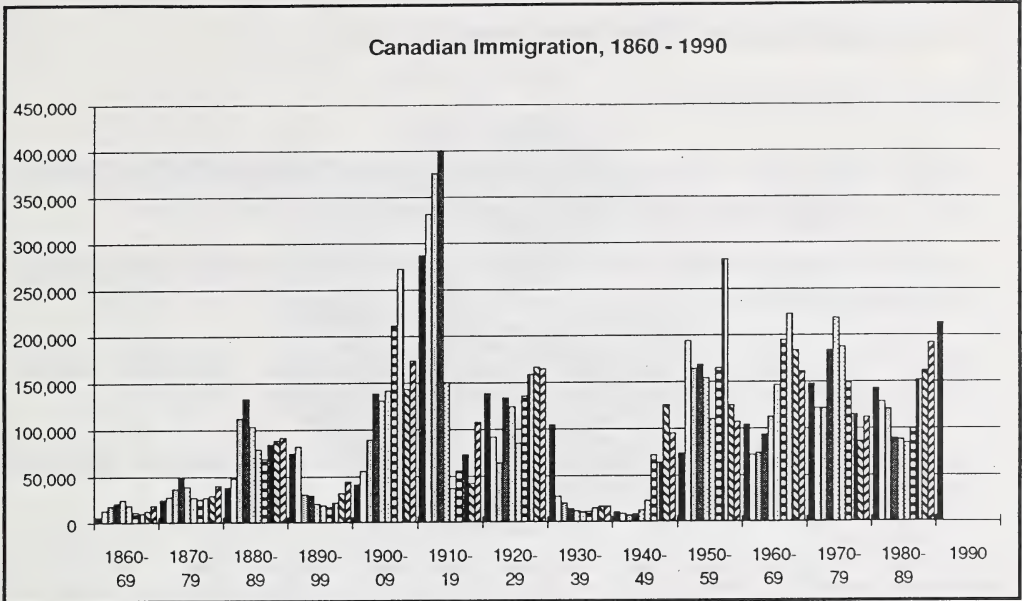
Canada's Post-Industrial Growth: 1950-1980

From 1950 to 1980, almost 4.5 million newcomers helped to launch and sustain Canada's post-industrial growth. Canada welcomed an average of 145,000 newcomers each year with immigration peaks reflecting refugee movements: Hungary (1957), Czechoslovakia (1967-68), Chile (1973-75), and Indo-china (1979-1982). The proportion of the foreign-born population declined to 16% during the baby boom era, and then rose again to 22%.

The Last Decade: 1980 -1990

During the last eleven years, 1,473,479 newcomers have come to Canada--an average of 134,000 each year. Fluctuations in immigration reflected the economic times. Immigration declined from 143,117 in 1980 to 84,302 in 1985, began to rise again in 1986, and reached a high of 213,647 in 1990.

In keeping with the Federal Government's five-year plan of moderate immigration growth, Canada expects to welcome 220,000 people in 1991, and 250,000 in 1992 through 1995.



CANADIAN IMMIGRATION: 1980 - 1990

Immigration to Provinces

From 1980 to 1990, 95% to 97% of Canada's immigration was destined to five provinces: Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Alberta, and Manitoba.

In 1990, Ontario received 53% of Canada's immigration, Quebec 19%, British Columbia 13%, Alberta 9%, and Manitoba 3%.

Since 1980, immigration to Ontario and Quebec has increased while immigration to the other provinces has declined, as follows.

Ontario, always the top receiving province, saw its proportion of the immigration rise from 43.5% to 53%.

Quebec's proportion of the immigration rose from 15.7% to 19%.

British Columbia's proportion of immigration declined from 17% to 13%.

Alberta's portion of the immigration fluctuated during the early 1980s, and then declined from 13.2% to 9%.

Manitoba's portion fell from 5.4% to 3%.

Immigration to other provinces -- Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland -- declined from 5% to 2.5%.

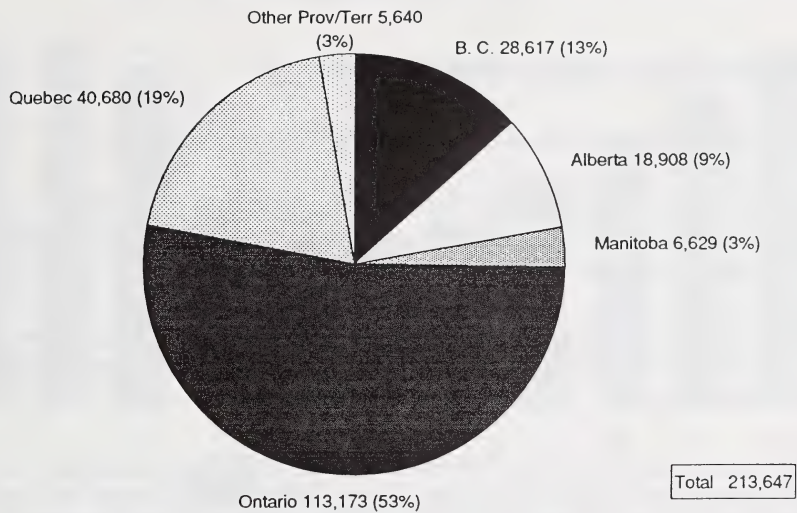
The Yukon and Northwest Territories have constantly received a fraction (.1%) of Canada's immigration.

Immigration to Metropolitan Areas

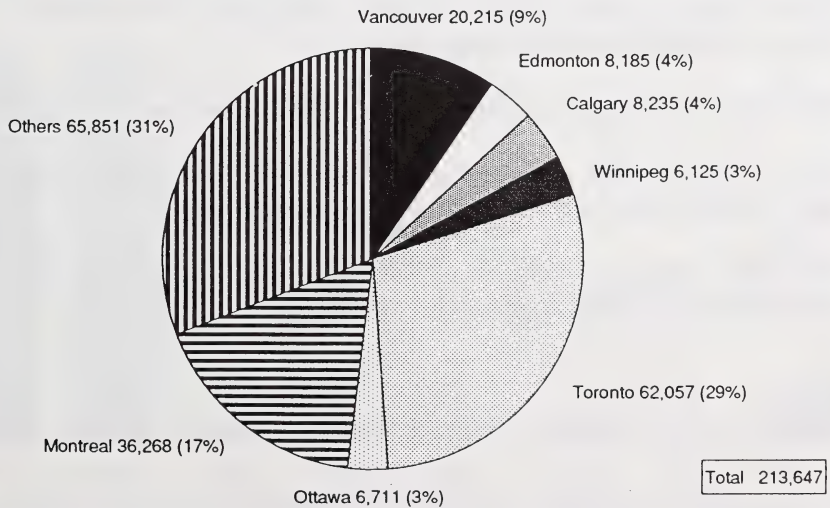
From 1980 to 1990, 65% to 69% of Canada's immigration was destined to seven major cities: Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Ottawa, and Winnipeg.

In 1990, Toronto received 29% of the newcomers, Montreal 17%, Vancouver 9%, Edmonton 4%, Calgary 4%, Ottawa 3%, and Winnipeg 3%.

Immigration to Provinces, 1990



Immigration to Metropolitan Areas, 1990



IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA IN 1990: DECADE IN REVIEW

IMMIGRATION LEVELS TO THE PROVINCE

Since 1980, Alberta has welcomed 157,232 newcomers.

During the last eleven years, immigration to Alberta has followed the pattern experienced by Canada as a whole, rising when economic prospects were favorable and falling during economic downturns.

Immigration to Alberta rose to a high of 19,294 in 1981, fell to a low of 9,001 in 1985, and then climbed steadily to 18,908 in 1990. Annual immigration averaged 14,293.

While the level of immigration fell and rose, Alberta's proportion of the total immigration to Canada dropped sharply from 15% in 1981 to 7.9% (1987), 8.7% (1988), 8.4% (1989), and 8.9% (1990). The average was 10.7 %.

Since 1987, Alberta's proportion of the nation's immigration has been lower than Alberta's proportion of Canada's total population (9.3%).

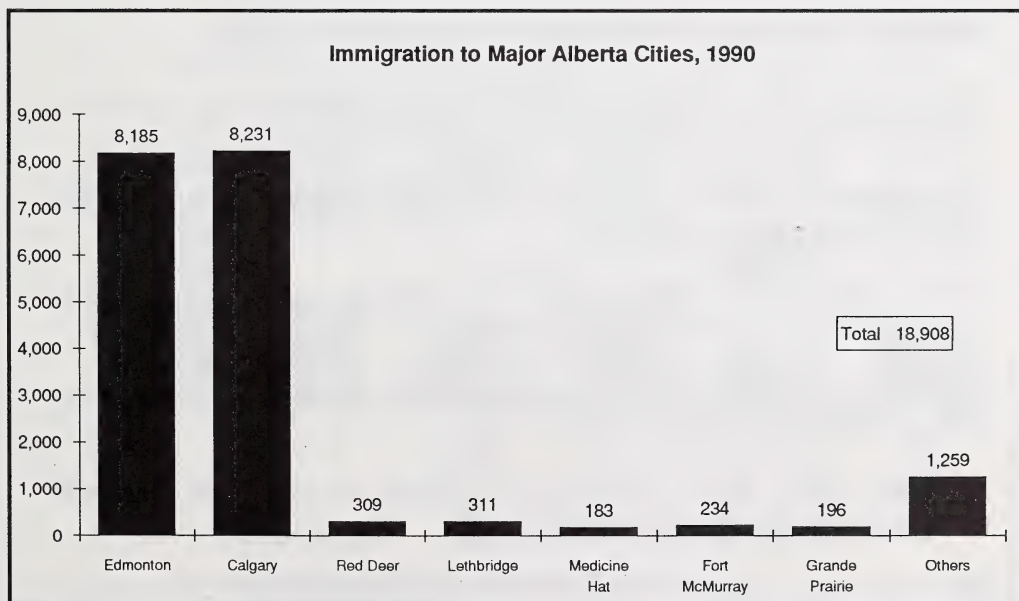
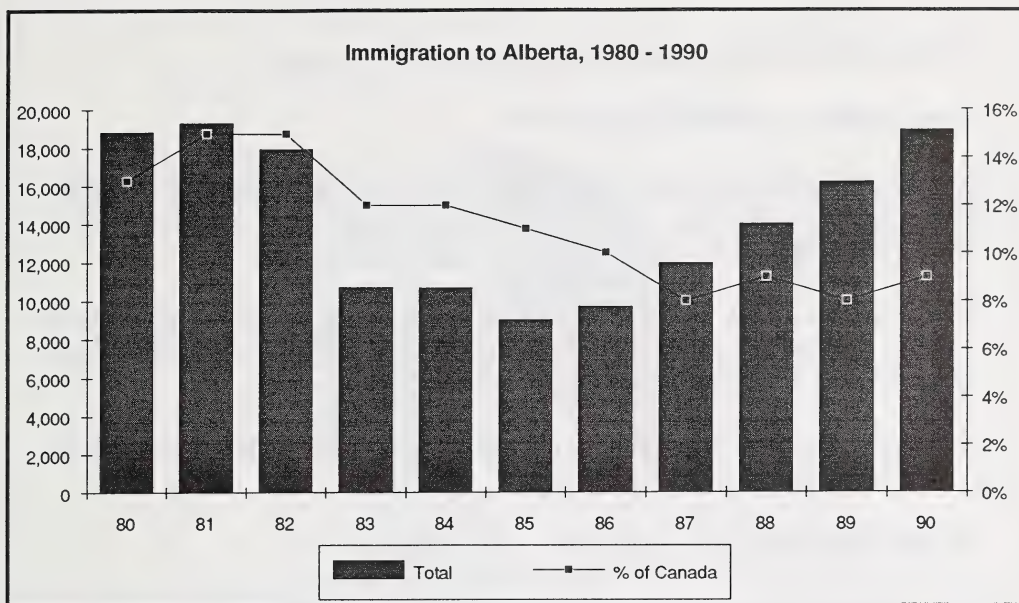
DESTINATION TO MAJOR CITIES IN ALBERTA

In 1990, 93% of Alberta's immigration was destined to 7 cities: Edmonton 43.2%, Calgary 43.5%, Red Deer 1.6%, Lethbridge 1.6%, Medicine Hat 1%, Fort McMurray 1.2%, and Grande Prairie 1%.

Edmonton and Calgary welcomed 87% of all the newcomers to the province.

From 1980 to 1990, Alberta's immigration to major cities increased from 86.8% to 93%, reflecting the urban trend across Canada.

Over these years, immigration to Edmonton and Calgary rose from 79% to 87%, while immigration to other cities fell slightly.



COMPOSITION OF IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA

Composition of Alberta's Immigration

In 1990, the family class accounted for 37% of Alberta's immigration, refugees 23%, assisted relatives 13%, business immigrants 4.3%, and other independents 22%.

From 1980 to 1990, the proportion of business immigrants and assisted relatives to Alberta has increased; the proportion of family class members, refugees, and other independents has declined.

The family class, which accounted for more than 50% of Alberta's immigration in 1983 and 1984, declined to 37%.

The number of refugees declined from 29% to 23%.

The immigration of other independents fell from 32% to 22%.

Business immigration climbed from 2.3% to 4.3% with a decade high of 5.6% in 1988.

The proportion of assisted relatives grew the most from 8% to 13%.

Alberta's Composition Compared to Other Provinces, 1990

With the exception of Manitoba, Alberta settled a relatively larger number of family class members, refugees, and assisted relatives.

Ontario: family class 38%, refugee 19%, assisted relatives 14%, business 4%, and other independents 25%.

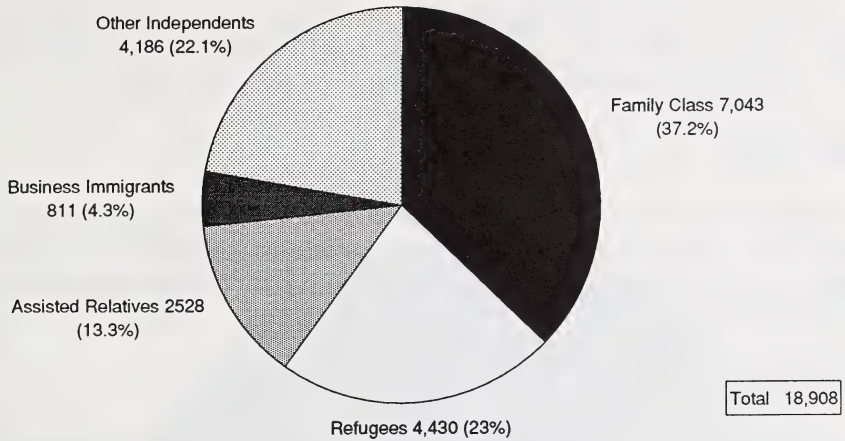
Quebec: family class 23%, refugee 17%, assisted relatives 8%, business immigrants 15%, and other independents 25%.

British Columbia: family 36%, refugee 9%, assisted relatives 8%, business 21%, and other independents 26%.

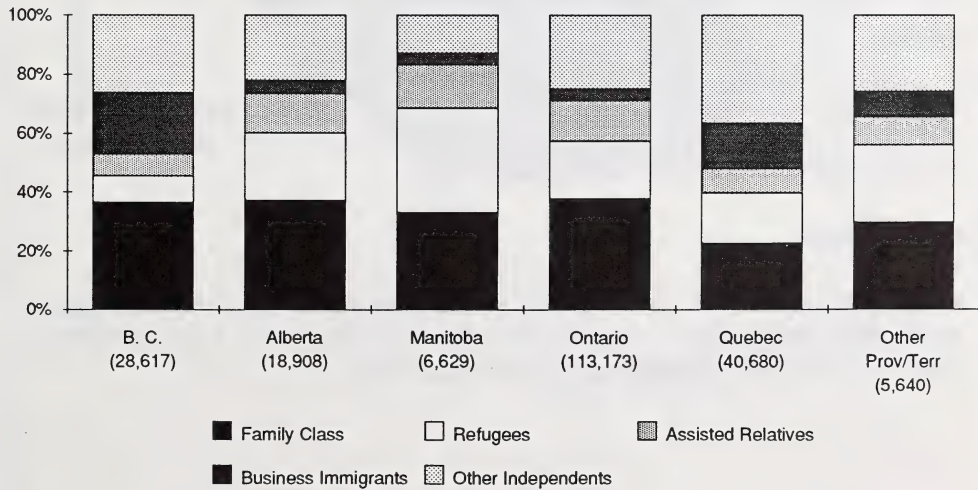
Manitoba: family 33%, refugee 35%, assisted relatives 15%, business immigrants 4%, and other independents 13%.

Other provinces: family 30%, refugee 26%, assisted relatives 10%, business 8%, and other independents 26%.

Composition of Immigration to Alberta, 1990



Composition of Immigration to Alberta Compared to Other Provinces, 1990



SOURCES OF IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA BY WORLD AREA

In 1990, the Asia/Pacific region accounted for 51% of the immigration to Alberta, Europe 23%, and Africa 12%. In 1980, Europe accounted for 42% of the immigration to Alberta, Asia/Pacific 36%, and the U.S.A. 9%.

Asia/Pacific

The Asia/Pacific region now accounts for 51% of the immigration to Alberta. Since 1983, the Asia /Pacific has been the largest source of immigration to Alberta. Immigration from this region fluctuated from a low of 35% (1982) to a high of 55% (1984). The annual average was 47%.

Africa/Middle East

In 1990, Africa and the Middle East accounted for 12% of the immigration to Alberta. Since 1980, immigration from this region has almost doubled from 6.7% to 12%. The annual average was 9%.

Central and South America

In 1990, immigration from Central/South America and the Caribbean accounted for 10% of Alberta's immigration. Since 1980, immigration from Central and South America has doubled from 5% to 10%. The decade high was 15.5% in 1986. The annual average was 9%.

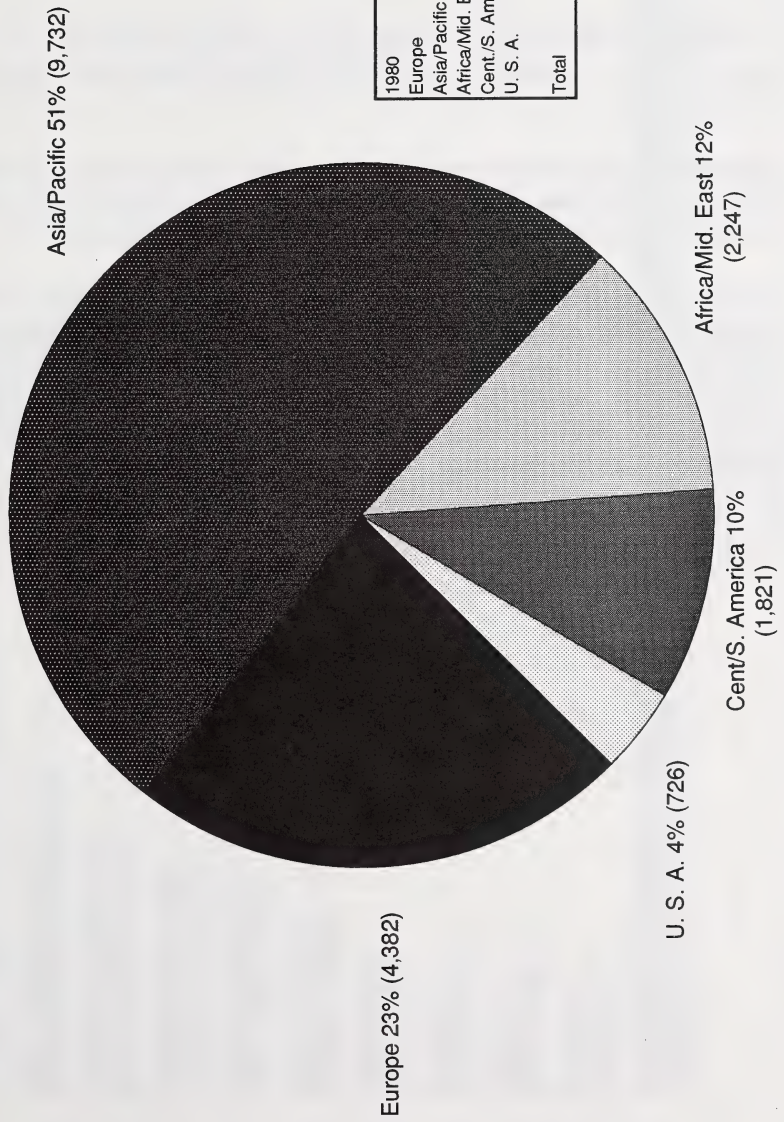
Europe

Immigration from Europe now accounts for 23% of Alberta's immigration. Immigration from Europe fluctuated from a high of 42% in 1982 to a low of 18.7% in 1988. The annual average was 28%.

United States

In 1990, immigration from the United States comprised 4% of the immigration to Alberta. Immigration from the United States declined from a high of 8.8% in 1981 to 4 % in 1990. The annual average was 6.8%.

Immigration to Alberta by World Area, 1990



1980	
Europe	6,208 (33%)
Asia/Pacific	8,914 (47%)
Africa/Mid. East	1,270 (7%)
Cent./S. America	974 (5%)
U. S. A.	1,473 (8%)
Total	18,839

Total 18,908

IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA BY TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES

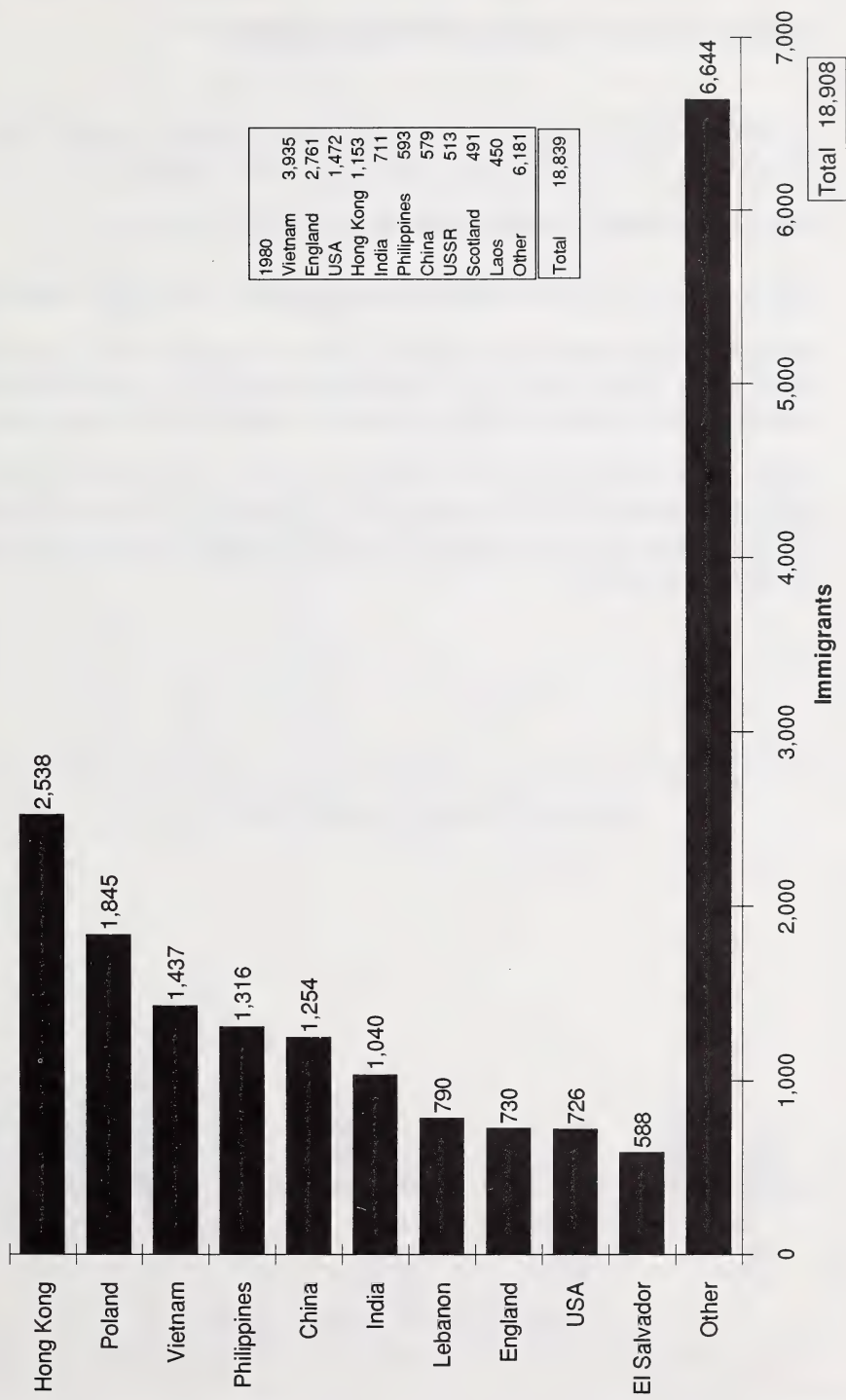
From 1980 to 1990, about 65% of all the immigration to Alberta originated from 10 countries.

In 1990, Hong Kong, Poland, and Vietnam were the top sources of immigration to Alberta compared to Vietnam, England, and the United States in 1980.

Seven of the top source countries for 1990 were also on the list for 1980. In fact, many of the same countries are found on the list of top sources throughout the decade but not necessarily in the same order.

Canada's response to events in different nations affects the rankings among sources of immigration to Alberta. For example, in 1980, the special program for Southeast Asian refugees accounted for the importance of Vietnam and Laos among the top source countries. Similarly, changing conditions in the Middle East and Latin America contributed to the appearance of Lebanon and El Salvador as top sources.

Immigration to Alberta by Top Ten Source Countries, 1990



IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA BY AGE GROUPS

In 1990, 27% of all the newcomers to Alberta were 0-19 years of age, 51% were 20-39, 14% were 40-59, and 8% were over the age of 60.

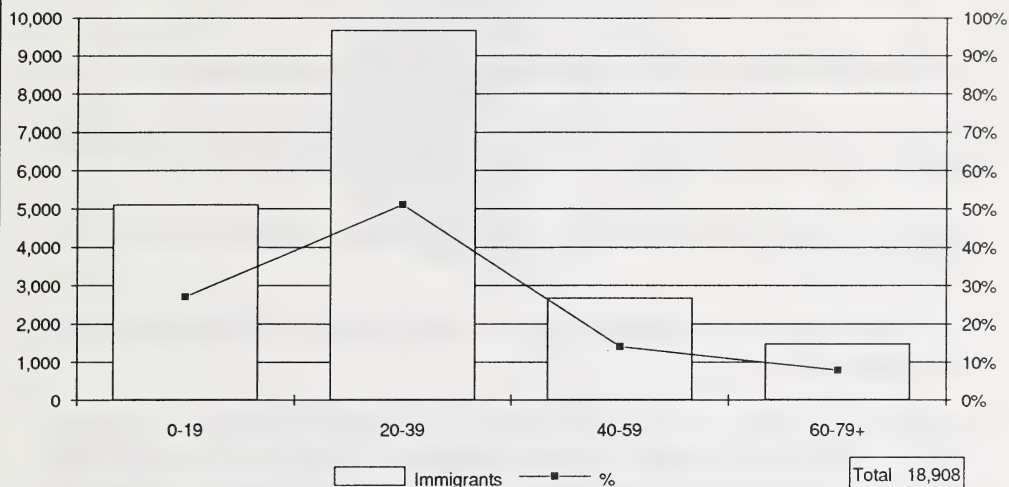
The largest number of newcomers were 20 to 39 years of age.

Just over 78% of the newcomers were 0-39 years of age; 22% were 40-79+.

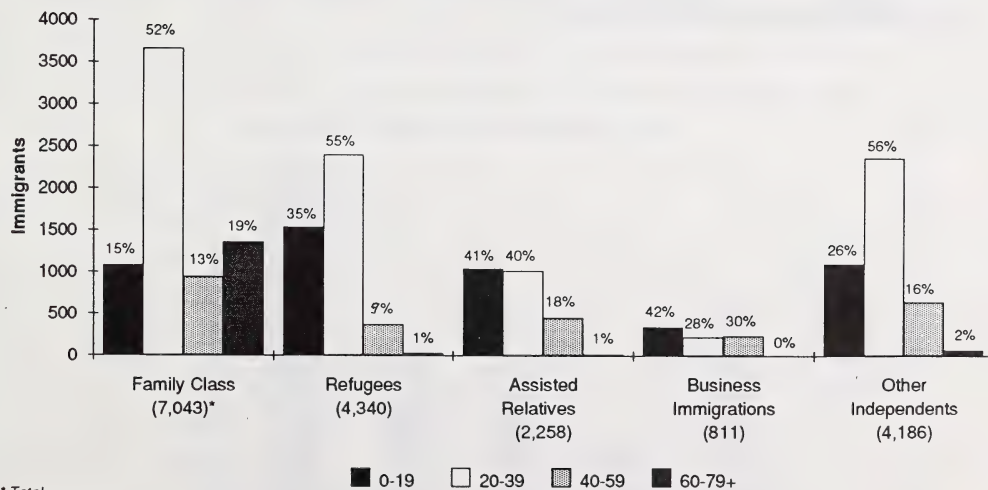
Refugees were relatively younger than other immigrants: 91% of the refugees were aged 0-39, 82% of the other independents, 81% of the assisted relatives, 70% of the business immigrants, and 67% of the family class.

Since 1980, the proportion of each age group has remained much the same with the exception of youth aged 0-19 which declined somewhat from 32% to 28%. Similarly, there have been no major changes in the age composition of immigration classes.

Immigration to Alberta by Age, 1990



Immigration to Alberta by Class and by Age, 1990



* Total

IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA BY GENDER

In 1990, 49% of the newcomers were men and 51% were women.

The proportion of males and females in each age group was approximately the same with the number of women increasing after the age of 20.

The family class comprised more women than men: 55% were female and 45% were male.

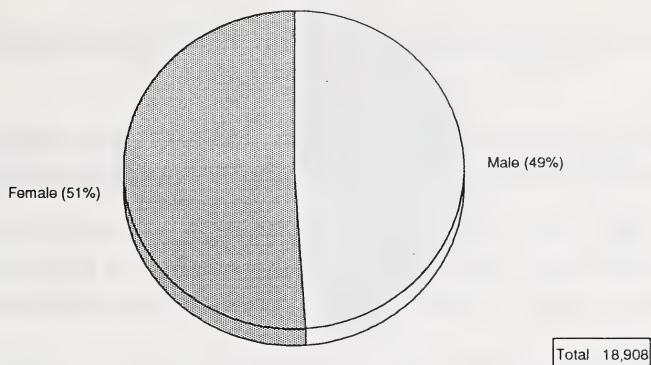
The refugee class comprised more men than women: 56% were male and 44% were female.

Independent immigrants were almost equally divided between males and females: 52% of the assisted relatives were men and 48% were women; 52% of the business immigrants were also men and 48% were women; 47% of the other independents were male and 53% were female.

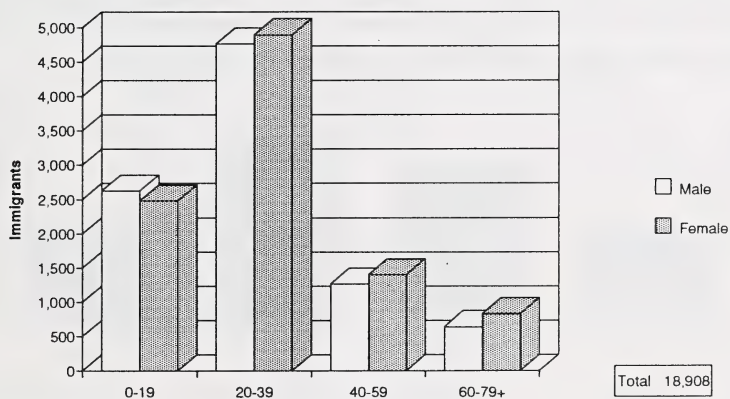
From 1980 to 1990, the proportion of men declined from a high of 52% to a low of 42% (1984) and then steadily increased to 49%. The proportion of women rose from 48% to 58% (1984) and then averaged 52%.

Throughout the 1980s, 55% to 59% of the family class members were women and 41% to 45% were men; 41% to 44% of the refugees were women and 56% to 59% were men, and about the same number of men and women comprised the independent class.

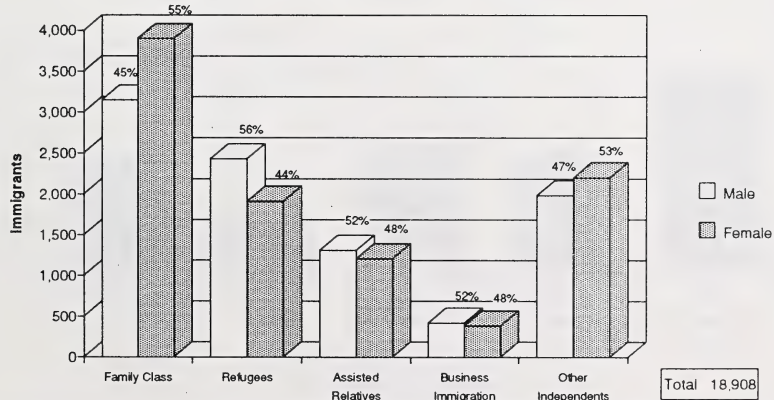
Immigration to Alberta by Gender, 1990



Immigration to Alberta by Age and Gender, 1990



Immigration to Alberta by Class and Gender, 1990



IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA BY KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH

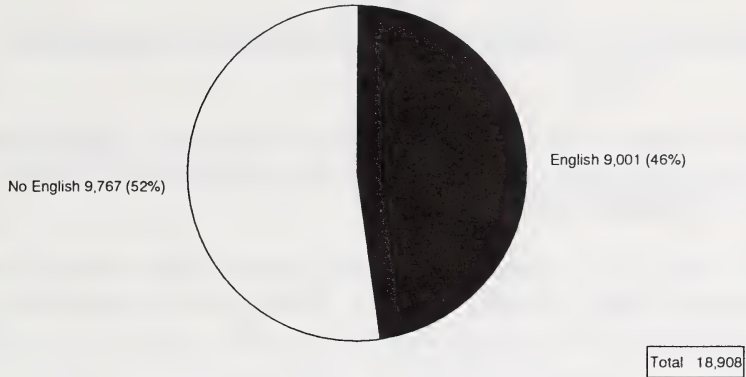
From 1980 to 1990, the percentage of newcomers with knowledge of English has fluctuated between 40% and 60% with the average being 50%.

In 1990, 46% of the newcomers knew English, 1% knew French, 1% knew English and French, and 52% did not know either of the official languages. The total proportion of newcomers with English was therefore 47%.

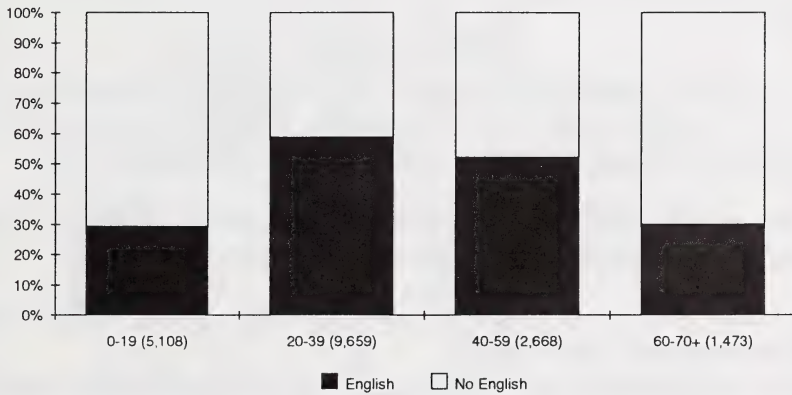
Newcomers aged 20-39 had the highest knowledge of English: 59% of this age group knew English compared to 29% of the newcomers aged 0-19, 52% of those 40-59 years of age, and 30% of those over 60 years of age.

With respect to immigration classes, 46% of the family class members knew English, 20% of the refugees, 49% of the assisted relatives, 46% of the business immigrants, and 79% of the other independents.

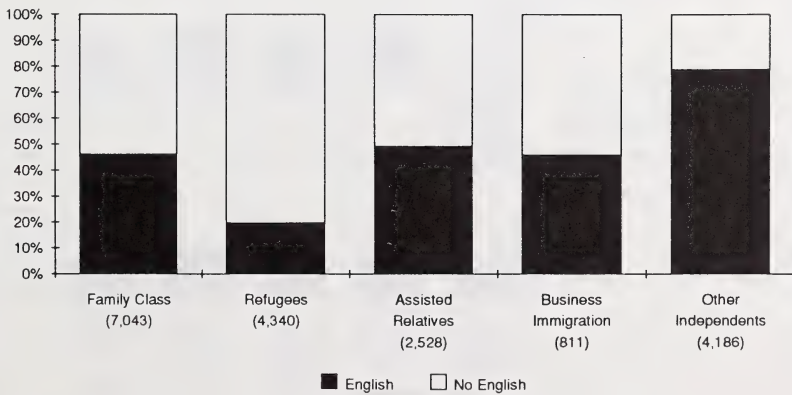
Alberta Immigration by Knowledge of English, 1990



Immigration to Alberta: Knowledge of English by Age, 1990



Immigration to Alberta: Knowledge of English by Class, 1990



IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

During the 1980s, the level of educational attainment among newcomers increased: 35% of the newcomers had a post-secondary education in 1990 compared to 29% in 1980.

In 1990, 13% of the newcomers--mostly young children--had no education, 51% had secondary education or less, 16% had a post-secondary trade or occupational certificate, 4% had some university, and 14% held university degrees.

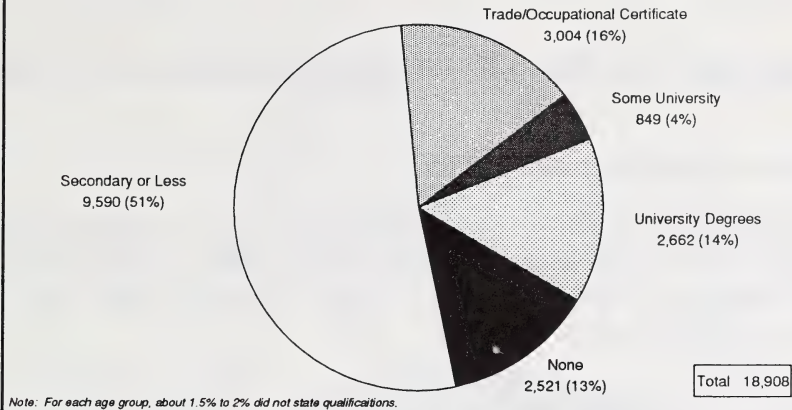
Newcomers 20 to 39 years of age had the greatest amount of post-secondary training: 53% of these newcomers had post-secondary, occupational or university training compared to 44% of those aged 40-59, and 15% of those over the age of 60.

With respect to immigration classes, 29% of the family class had a post-secondary education, 30.5% of the refugees, 29% of the assisted relatives, 26% of the business immigrants, and 52% of the other independents.

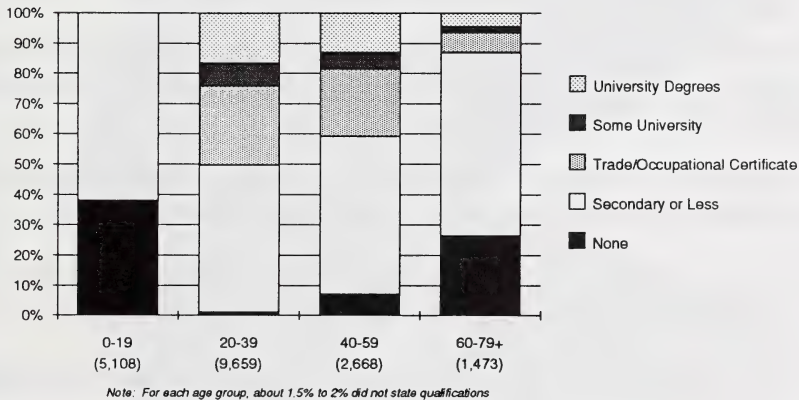
The educational attainment of immigrants is similar to the educational attainment of non-immigrants. The 1986 Census data showed that:

- 40% of the "Canadian" population 15 and older attended secondary school (51% of the immigrants in 1990),
- 18% of the population had a trade or occupational certificate (16% of the immigrants in 1990),
- 8% had some university (4% of the immigrants in 1990)
- 10% had university degrees (14% of the immigrants in 1990).

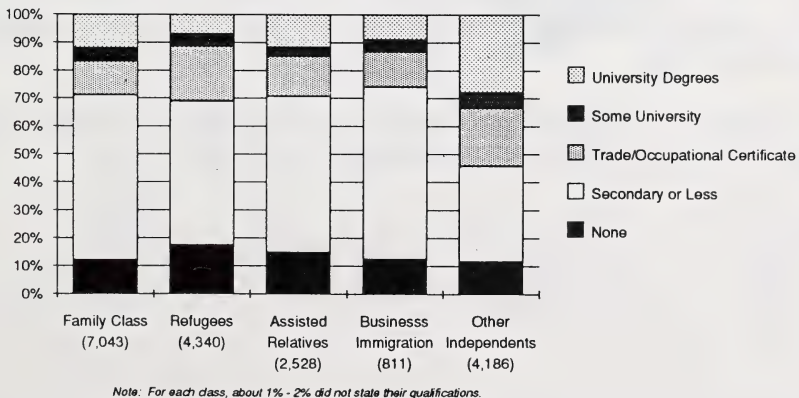
Immigration to Alberta by Educational Attainment, 1990



Immigration to Alberta: Educational Attainment by Age, 1990



Immigration to Alberta: Educational Attainment by Class, 1990



IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA BY PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

Professions and Occupations, 1990

In 1990, the most frequently stated professional and occupational fields of immigrants were: fabrication and construction (16%), service and sales (14%), sciences (14%), education, social sciences, and arts (5%), management (4%), and clerical (8%).

Professions and Occupations 1980-1990

During the 1980s, the number of newcomers intending to work in the fabrication and construction fields fell from 30% to 16%.

The number of immigrants intending to work in the service and sales field fluctuated; it rose from 11% in 1980 to 19% in 1985, and then steadily declined to 14% in 1990.

The percentage of newcomers in the science fields declined from a high of 31% in 1982 to a low of 11% in 1985. It now stands at 14%.

The number of newcomers in the educational, social science, and artistic fields fluctuated between 5% and 7% throughout the whole decade.

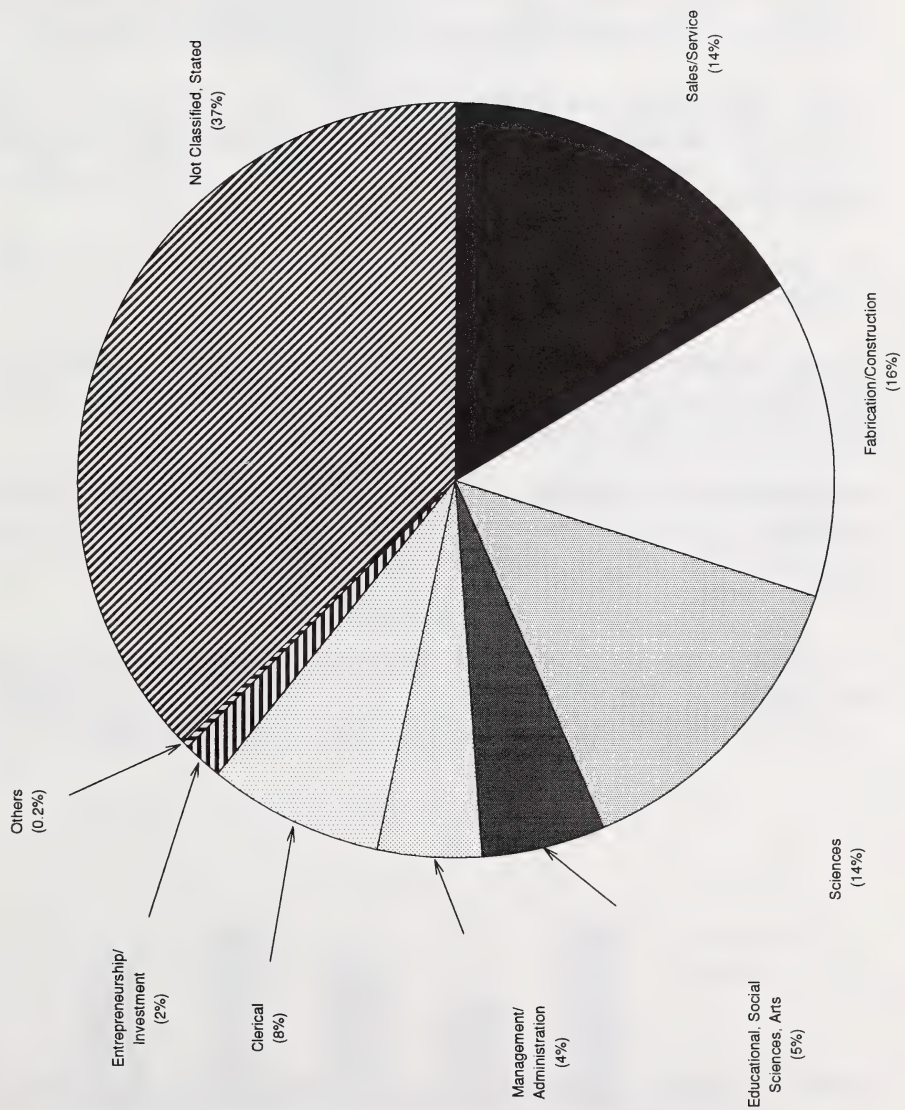
The number of newcomers in management and administration declined from 7% in 1981 to 2.6% in 1984, and now stands at 4%.

Newcomers in the clerical field declined from 13% to 8%.

Mining, logging, and fishing constantly represented a small fraction of newcomers (.5%).

Since 1980, the number of new workers and workers not classified by the Government of Canada has increased from 11% to 39%.

Immigration to Alberta by Professions and Occupations, 1990



Total 10,170

IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA: WORK FORCE PARTICIPATION

From 1981 to 1990, the percentage of newcomers to Alberta intending to participate in the work force increased from 46% to 54%.

In 1990, 10,170 or 54% of the newcomers stated they would participate in the workforce--a percentage comparable to the non-immigrant population.

Of the 8,738 newcomers not entering the workforce, 58% (5,108) were youth aged 0-19, 11% (919) were over the age of 65, and the remaining 31% (2,711) comprised full-time post-secondary students, spouses, and other dependents.

The family class, refugees, and other independents accounted for 85% of all the workers.

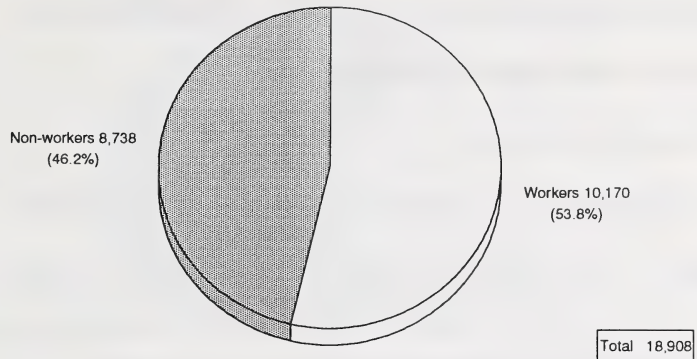
The composition of workers follows: family class members accounted for 35% of all the workers, refugees 25%, assisted relatives 12%, business immigrants 3%, and other independents 25%.

With respect to immigration classes, 51% of the family class intended to participate in the workforce, 59% of the refugees, 49% of the assisted relatives, 37% of the business immigrants, and 60% of the other independents.

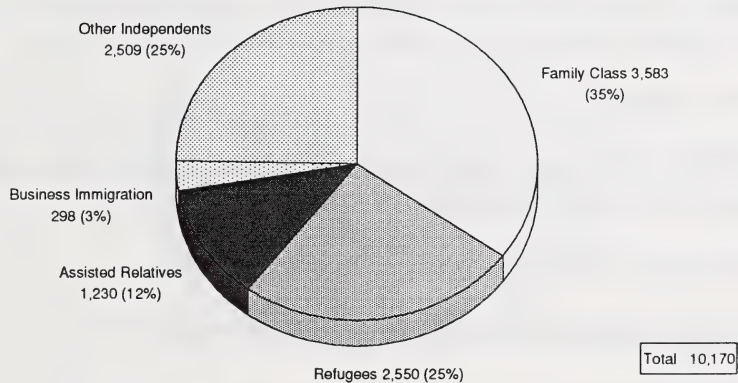
The 1986 census indicated that 74.4% of the non-immigrants of working age participated in the labour market, and 75% of the immigrants. The unemployment rate for non-immigrants was 10%, and for immigrants 11%.

Note: Many business immigrants are "investors". Investors are not required to participate in the daily management of the enterprises in which they invest. Therefore some investors do not declare themselves to be "workers".

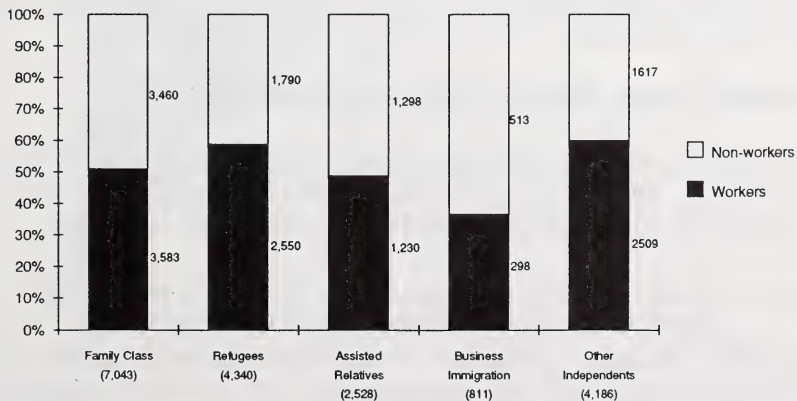
Immigration to Alberta by Work Force Participation, 1990



Immigration to Alberta: Composition of Total Workers, 1990



Work Force Participation: Proportion of Each Class, 1990



PROFILES OF IMMIGRATION CLASSES / GROUPS IN 1990

PROFILE OF THE FAMILY CLASS IN 1990

Family Class Immigration

In 1990, the family class accounted for 37% of all the immigration to Alberta.

Although the number of people remained relatively high, the family class as a portion of the immigration steadily declined over the decade. In 1983, 5,602 family class members represented over 52% of the immigration to Alberta. In 1990, 7,043 members represented 37% of the immigration.

Sponsored parents accounted for 49% of the family class immigration, spouses 29%, sons and daughters 17%, and fiances 5%.

About 65% of all the family class immigration came from 10 source countries. India, Philippines, Hong Kong, Vietnam, and China topped the list.

Age and Gender

About 15% of the family class members were aged 0-19, 52% were 20-39, 13% were 40-59, and 19% were 60 or older.

Women made up 55% of the family class and men 45%.

Knowledge of English, and Educational Attainment

About 46% of the family class knew English; 56% did not.

About 70% of the family class had a secondary education or less, and 29% had a post-secondary education (12% had a trade or occupational certificate, 5% had some university, and 12% had university degrees).

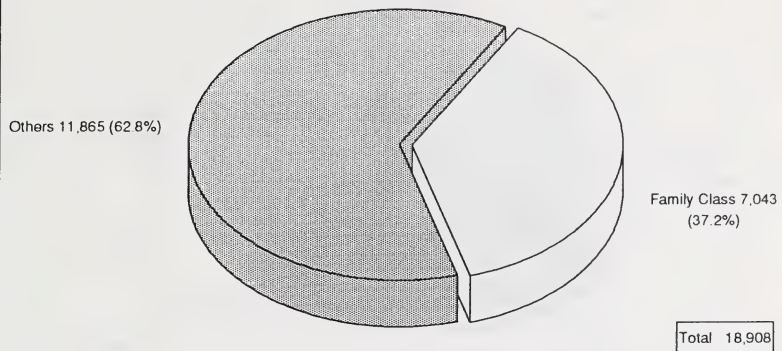
Professions, Occupations, and Work Force Participation

The most frequently stated professional and occupational fields of family class members were: fabrication/construction (13%), service/sales (10%), clerical (9%), education, social services, arts (4%), and management (3%).

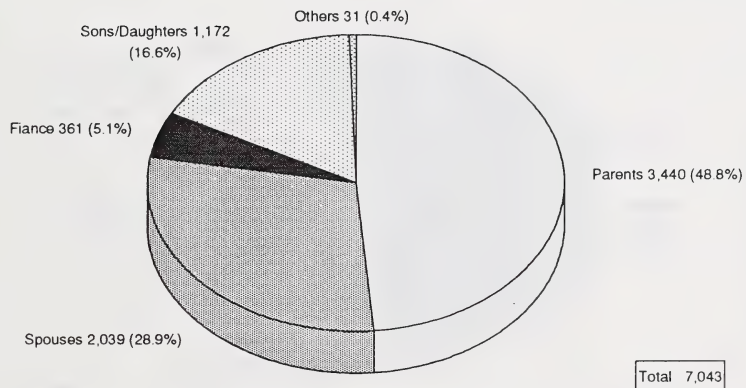
About 51% (3,583) of the family class intended to join the work force.

Of the 3,460 not entering the work force, 31% were youth aged 0-19, 25% were over the age of 65, and the remaining 44% included post-secondary students, spouses, and other dependents.

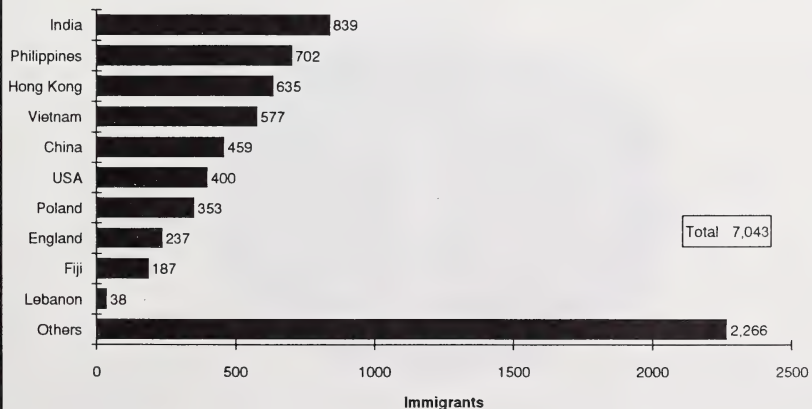
Profile of the Family Class Immigration, 1990



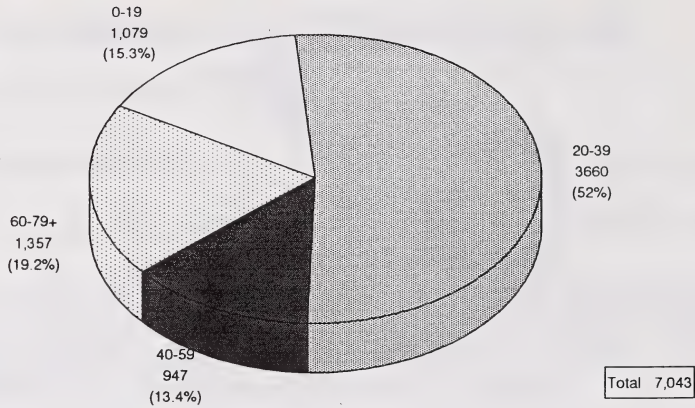
Composition of Family Class, 1990



Family Class by Top 10 Source Countries, 1990



Family Class by Age, 1990



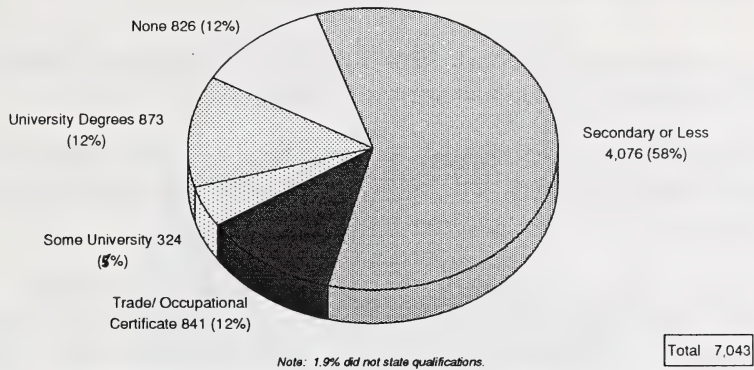
Family Class by Gender, 1990



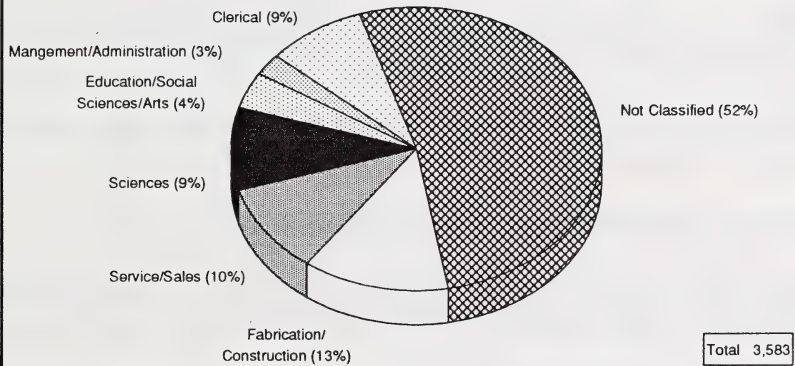
Family Class by Knowledge of English, 1990



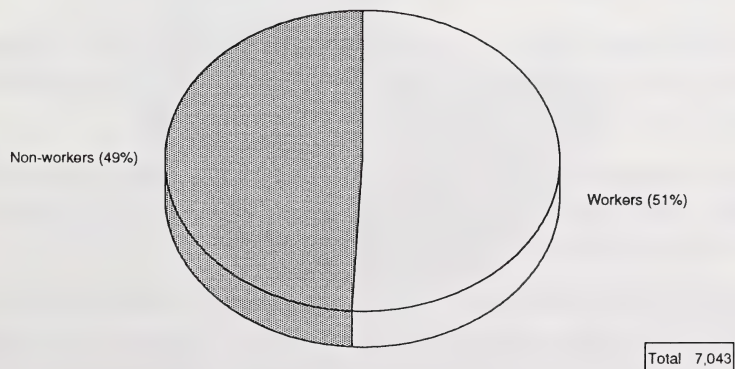
Family Class by Educational Attainment, 1990



Family Class by Profession/Occupation, 1990



Family Class by Work Force Participation, 1990



PROFILE OF THE REFUGEE CLASS IN 1990

In 1990, refugees accounted for 23% of Alberta's immigration. Since the early 1980s, this proportion has declined from 29% to 23%.

Convention refugees comprised 24% of the refugee immigration, and designated class members 76%. About 55% of the refugees were privately-sponsored, and 45% were government-sponsored.

Almost 81% of the convention refugees immigrated to Alberta from 10 countries. El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iran, Afghanistan, and Nicaragua topped the list. Almost 65% of the designated class members came from 10 countries. Vietnam, El Salvador, Russia, Czechoslovakia, and Kampuchea were the top source countries.

Age and Gender

About 35% of the refugees were aged 0-19, 55% were 20-39, 9% were 40-59, and 1% were 60 years of age or more.

Men made up 54% of the convention refugees and women 46%; men made up 57% of the designated classes and women 43%.

Knowledge of English and Educational Attainment

Altogether, 20% of the refugees knew English (31% of the convention refugees knew English compared to 16% of the designated class members).

Over 30% of all the refugees had a post-secondary education (22% of the convention refugees compared to 33% of the designated class members).

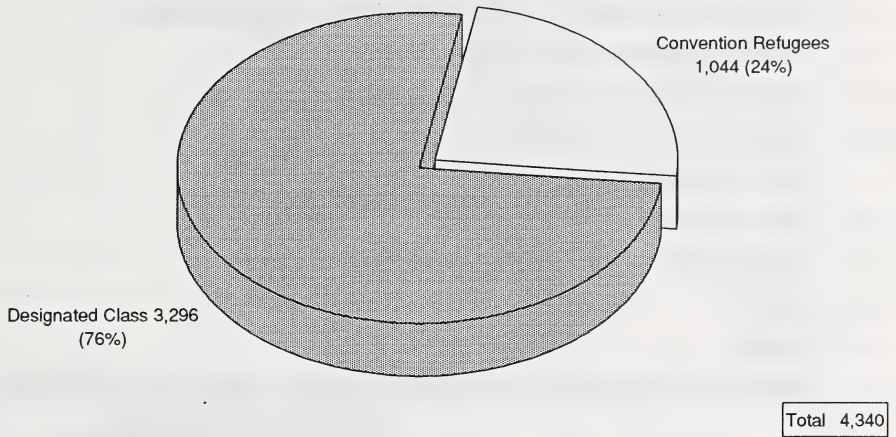
Professions, Occupations, and Work Force Participation

The most frequently stated occupational fields of convention refugees were: fabrication and construction (17%), service and sales (11%), clerical (7%), sciences (7%), and education, social sciences, arts (4%).

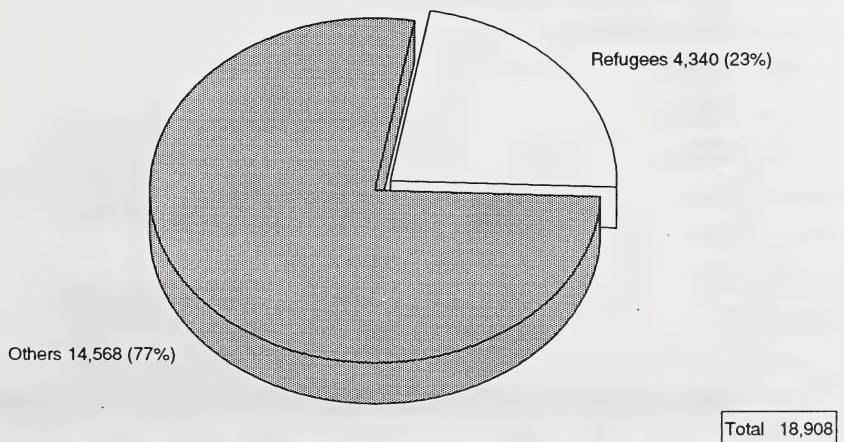
The most frequently stated fields for designated class members were: fabrication and construction (30%), sciences (14%), service and sales (10%), clerical (6%), and education, social science, arts (6%).

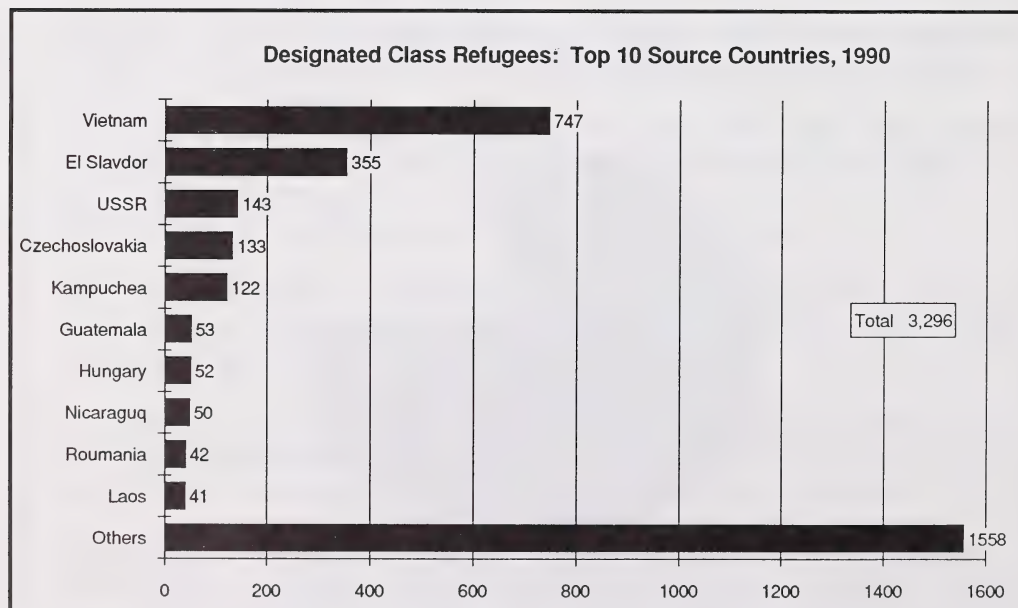
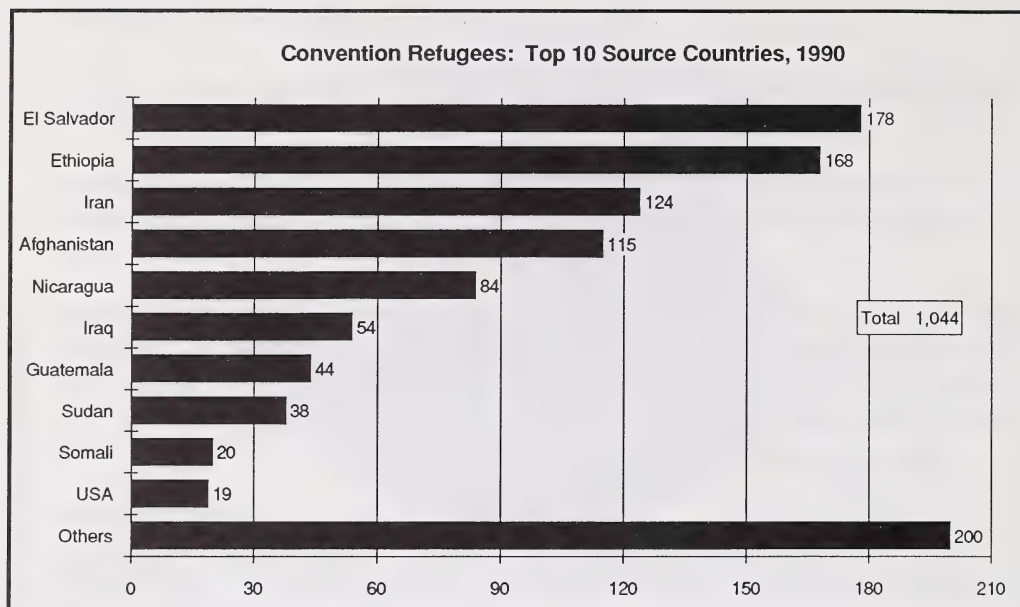
About 59% (2,550) of all the refugees intended to join the work force (53% of the convention refugees compared to 61% of the designated classes). Of the 1,790 not entering the work force, 86% were aged 0-19, 1% were over the age of 65, and the remaining 13% included post-secondary students, spouses, and other dependents.

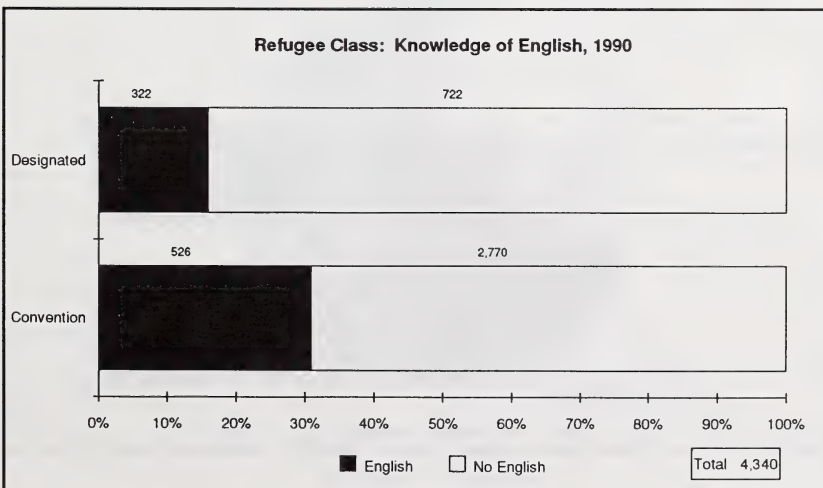
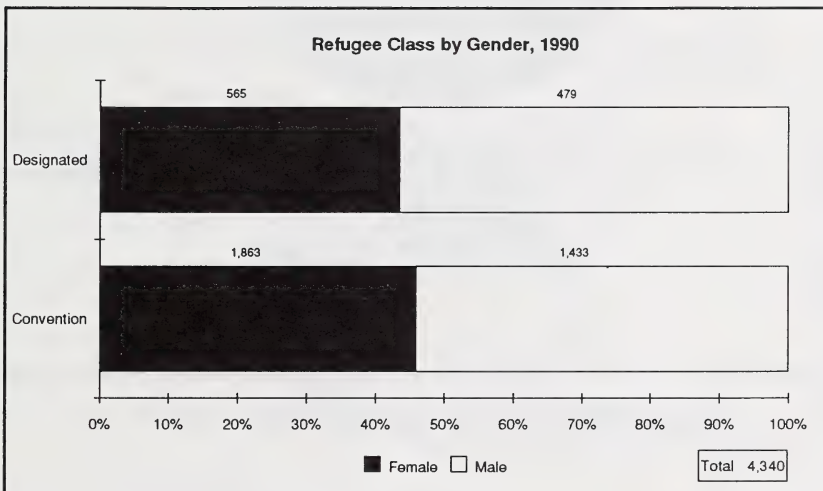
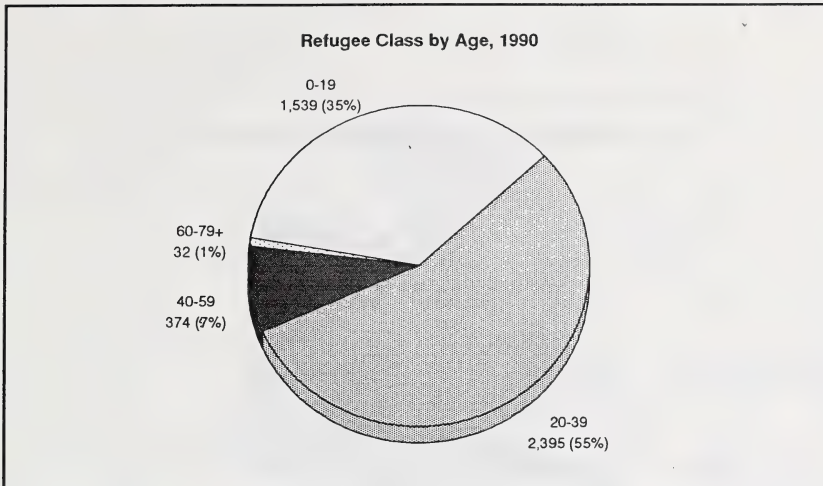
Composition of Refugee Class, 1990



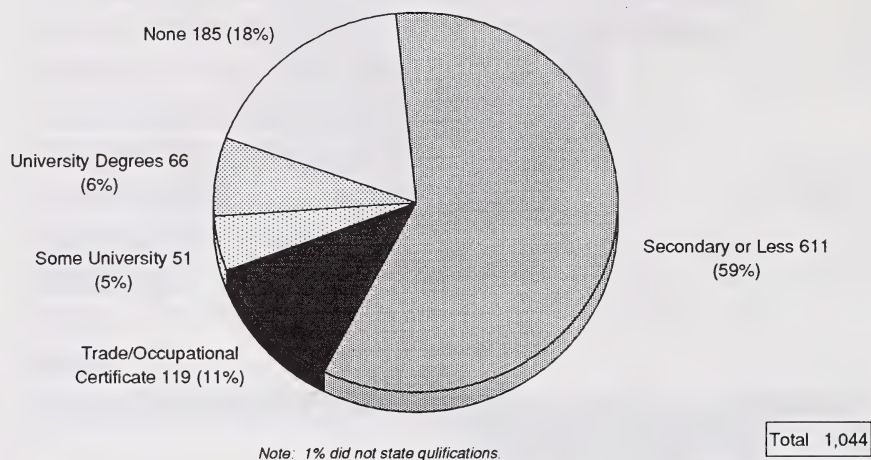
Refugee Immigration, 1990



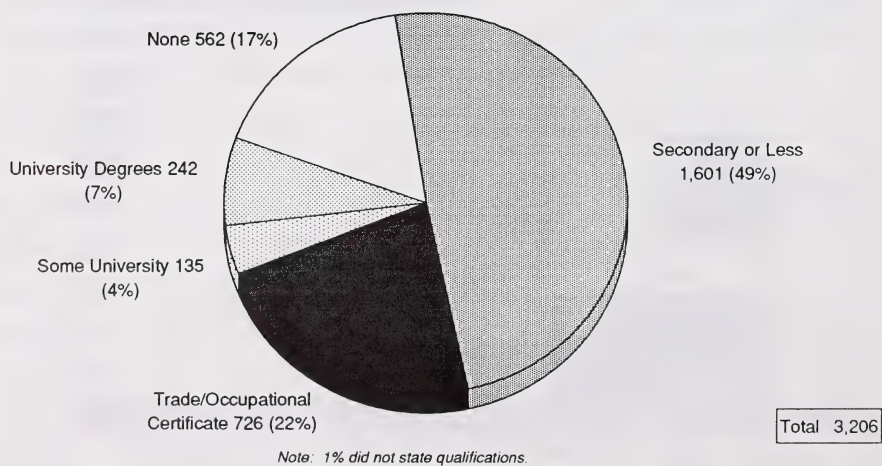




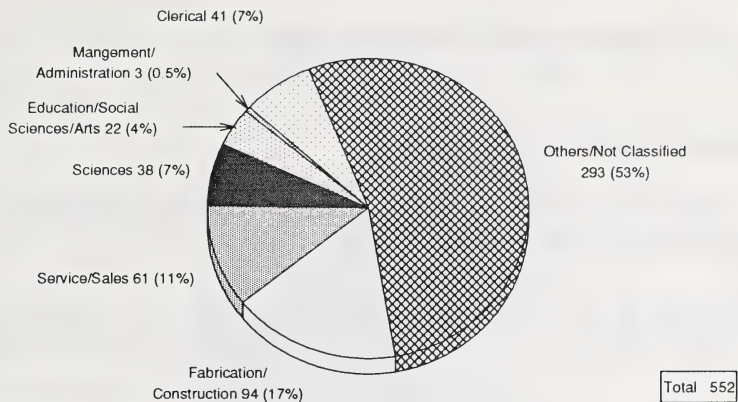
Convention Refugees: Educational Attainment, 1990



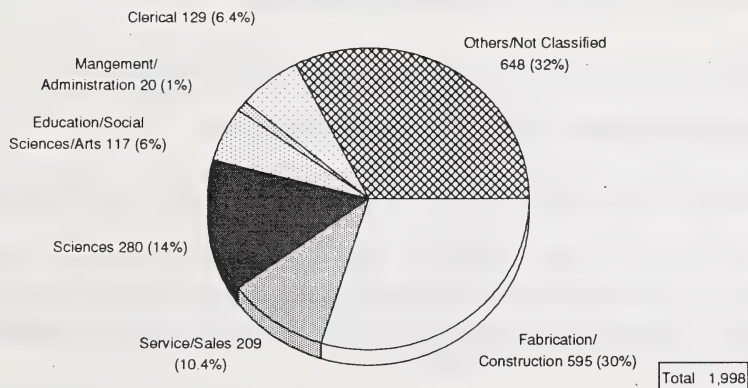
Designated Class Refugees: Educational Attainment, 1990



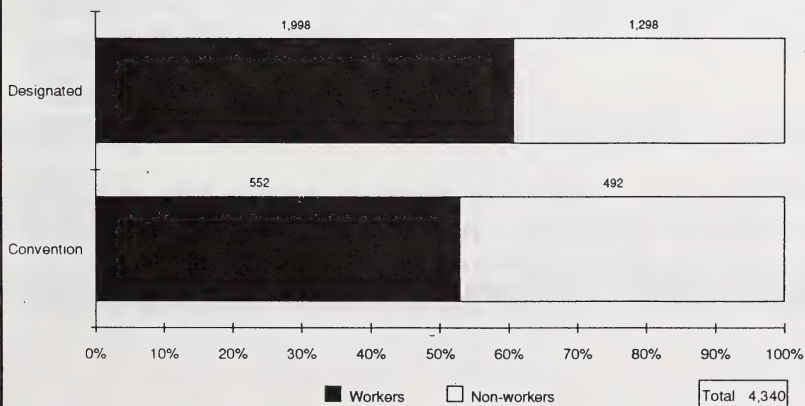
Convention Refugees: Professions and Occupations, 1990



Designated Refugees: Professions and Occupations, 1990



Refugee Class by Work Force Participation, 1990



PROFILE OF ASSISTED RELATIVES IN 1990

Immigration of Assisted Relatives

In 1990, assisted relatives comprised 13% of Alberta's immigration. Since 1980, this proportion has grown from 8% to 13%.

About 63% of all the assisted relatives immigrated to Alberta from 10 countries. Lebanon, Hong Kong, Philippines, England, and Russia topped the list.

Age and Gender

About 41% of the assisted relatives were aged 0-19, 40% were 20-39, 18% were 40-59, and 1% were 60 years of age or older.

Women comprised 48% of the assisted relatives; men 52%.

Knowledge of English and Educational Attainment

Approximately 49% of the assisted relatives knew English, and 51% did not.

About 62% of the assisted relatives had secondary education or less, and 37% had a post-secondary education (13% had a trade or occupational certificate, 13% had some university, and 11% had university degrees). Just over 1% did not state their qualifications.

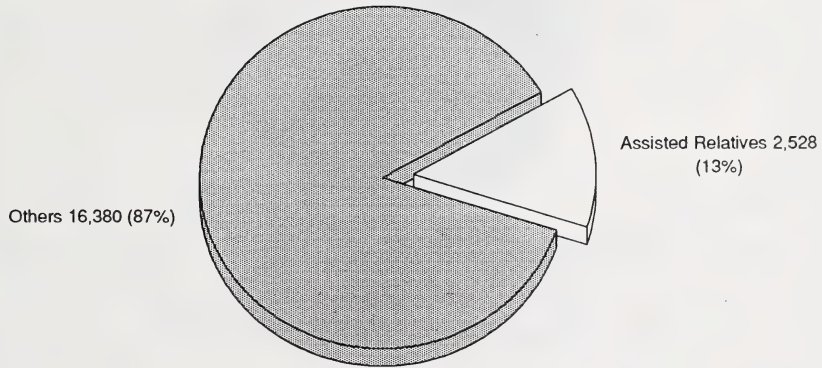
Professions, Occupations, and Work Force Participation

The most frequently stated occupational fields of assisted relatives were: fabrication and construction (24%), service and sales (17%), sciences (15%), clerical (10%), management (8%), and education, social services, and arts (4%).

About 49% (1,230) of the assisted relatives intended to join the work force.

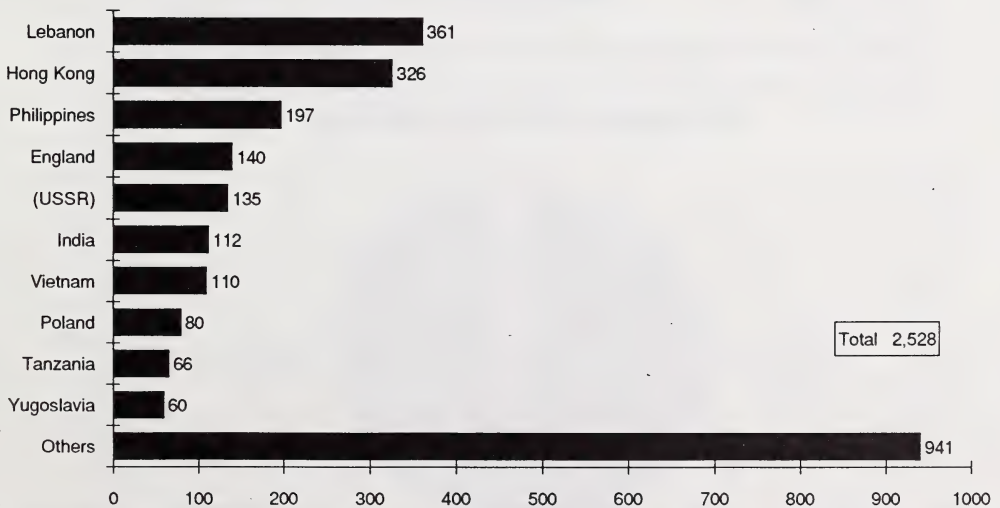
Of the 1,298 who did not intend to join the work force, 80% were aged 0-19, .6% were over the age of 65, and the remaining 19% included post-secondary students, spouses, and other independents.

Assisted Relatives Immigration, 1990



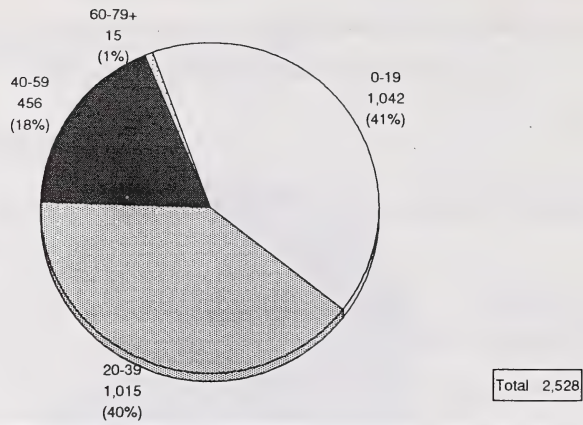
Total 18,908

Assisted Relatives by Top 10 Source Countries, 1990

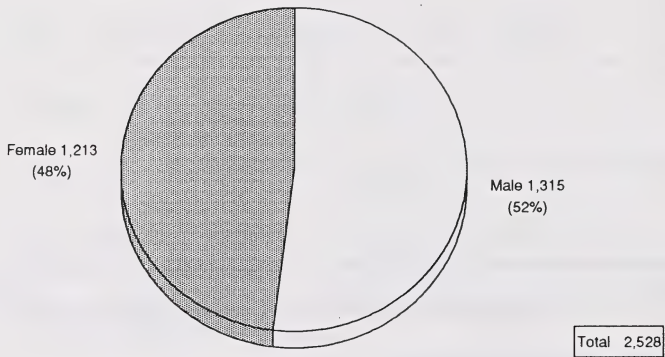


Total 2,528

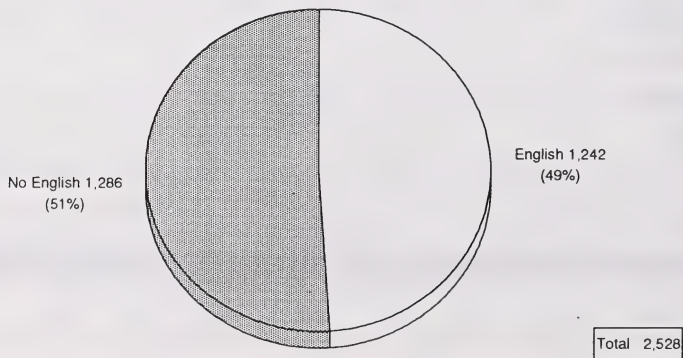
Assisted Relatives by Age, 1990



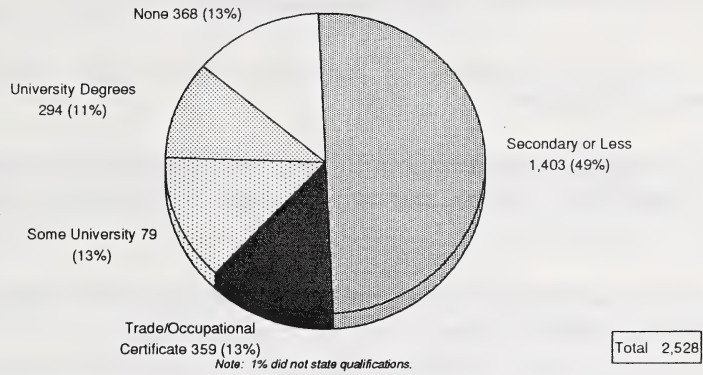
Assisted Relatives by Gender, 1990



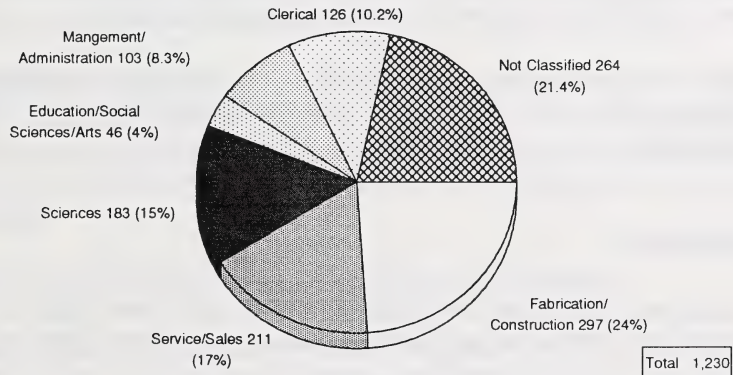
Assisted Relatives by Knowledge of English, 1990



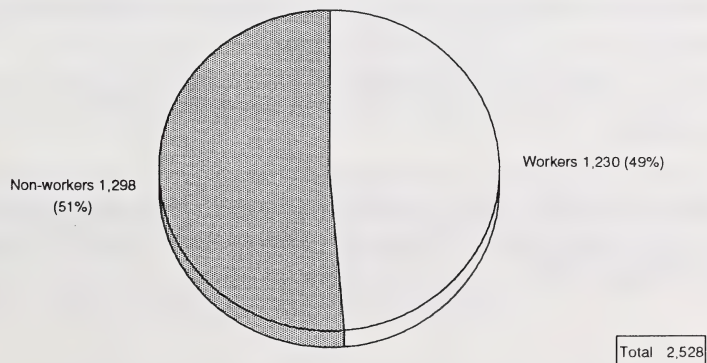
Assisted Relatives by Educational Attainment, 1990



Assisted Relatives by Profession/Occupation, 1990



Assisted Relatives by Work Force Participation, 1990



PROFILE OF BUSINESS IMMIGRANTS IN 1990

Business Immigration

In 1990, business immigrants accounted for 4.3% of all the immigration to Alberta. Since 1980, this proportion has risen from 2.3% to 4.3% with the decade high being 5.6%.

Entrepreneurs comprised 67% of the business immigrants, investors 29% and self-employed persons 13%.

About 86% of all the entrepreneurs immigrated from 10 countries. Hong Kong, Korea, Malaysia, England, and Taiwan topped the list.

All of the investors came from 10 countries. Hong Kong, Germany, Taiwan, Philippines, and Macao topped the list of source countries.

About 78% of the self-employed persons immigrated from 10 countries. Hong Kong, England, Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands topped the list of source countries.

Age and Gender

Taken together, 42% of all the business immigrants were aged 0-19, 28% were 20-39, and 30% were 40-59. There were no business immigrants over the age of 60.

Nearly 44% of the entrepreneurs were aged 0-19, 26% were 20-39, and 30% were 40-59.

About 42% of the investors were aged 0-19, 29% were aged 20-39, and 29% were 40-59.

Approximately 37% of the self-employed were 0-19, 36% were 20-39, and 26% were 40-59.

Men made up 53% of the entrepreneurs and women 47%; 49% of the investors were male and 51% were female; 52% of the self-employed were men and 48% women.

Knowledge of English and Educational Attainment

Taken together, 46% of all the business immigrants knew English, and 54% did not.

The self-employed persons had the highest knowledge of English: 53% of the self-employed knew English compared to 45% of the entrepreneurs, and 43% of the investors.

Taken together, 73% of all the business immigrants had a secondary education or less and 26% had a post-secondary education (13% had a trade or occupational certificate, 4% had some university, and 9% had university degrees.) About 1% did not state their qualifications.

The self-employed had the highest level of educational attainment: 35% of the self-employed had a post-secondary education compared to 33% of the investors, and 23% of the entrepreneurs.

Professions, Occupations, and Workforce Participation

in 1990, entrepreneurs established and maintained 96 businesses thereby investing \$11.5 million in Alberta's economy, and providing employment for 384 people.

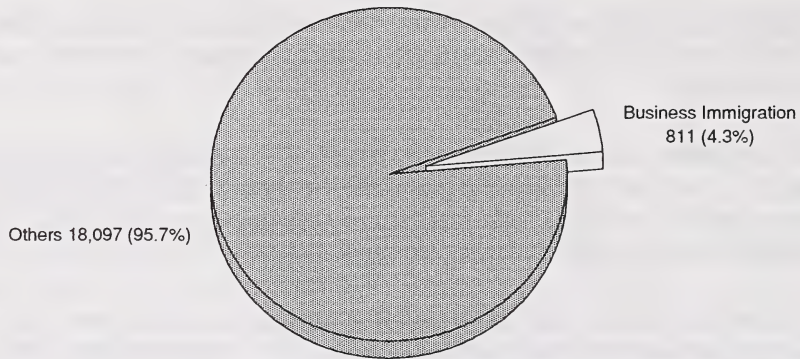
Investors put about \$13 into a variety of Alberta enterprises.

The self-employed intended to create full-time work for themselves in the following fields: sciences and engineering (33%), service and sales (19%), management/administration (14%), education, social sciences, arts (12%), clerical (7%), others (14%).

Taken together, 37% (298) of all the business immigrants intended to join the workforce. (The group break-down follows: (39% of the entrepreneurs, 27% of the investors, and 41% of the self-employed intended to join the work force.)

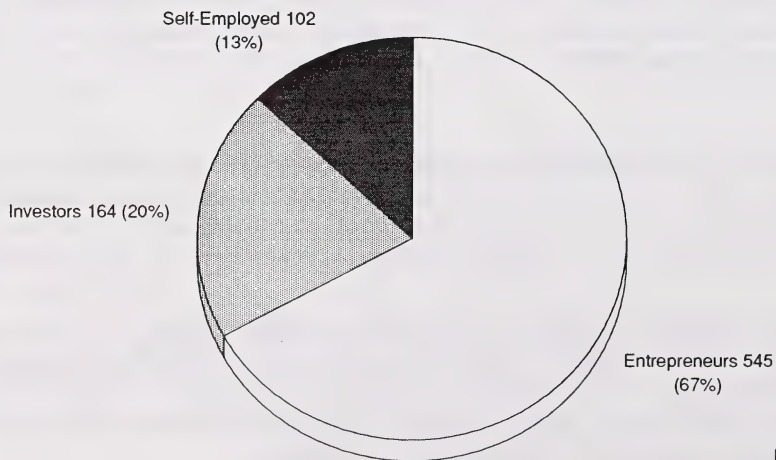
Of the 513 business immigrants not entering the work force, 67% were aged 0-19. The remaining 43% comprised post-secondary students, spouses, and other dependents. In addition, a number of investors may not have considered themselves to be workers because they are not required to manage the enterprises in which they have invested.

Business Immigration, 1990



Total 18,908

Composition of Business Immigration, 1990



Total 811

Business Immigration by Top 10 Source Countries,1990

Entrepreneurs

Hong Kong	281	
Korea	43	
Malaysia	38	
England	30	
Taiwan	22	
Singapore	18	
Kuwait	10	
Iran	9	
USA	8	
India	8	86%
Others	78	14%
Total	545	

Investors

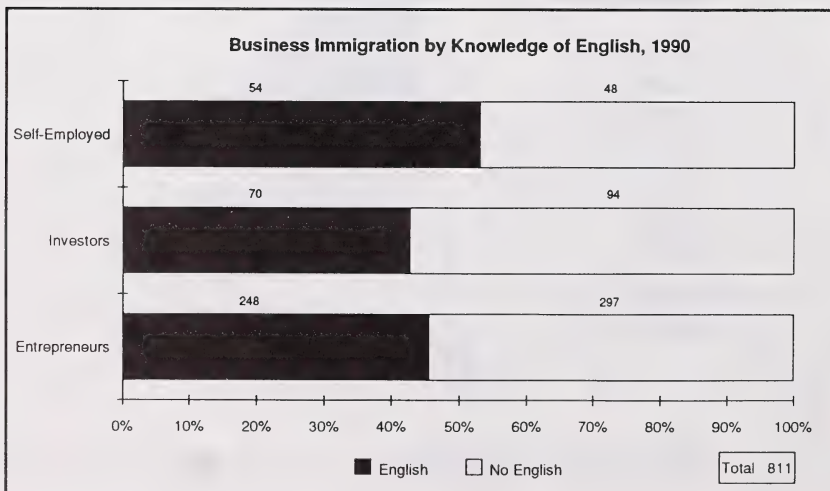
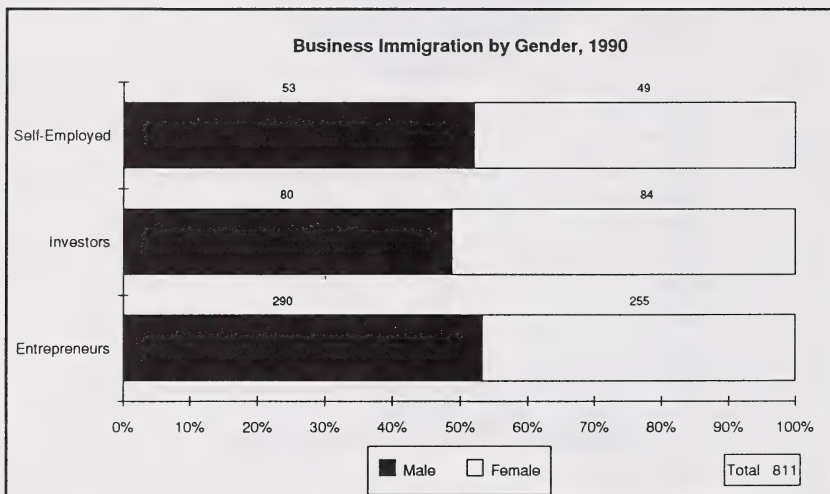
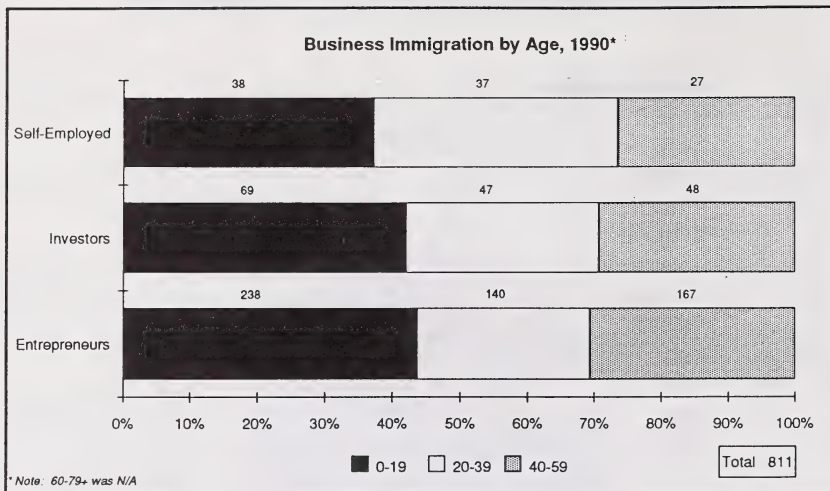
Hong Kong	57	
Germany	43	
Taiwan	39	
Philippines	10	
Macao	4	
Iran	4	
USA	3	
China	2	
Maritius	1	
India	1	100%
	0	0%
Total	164	

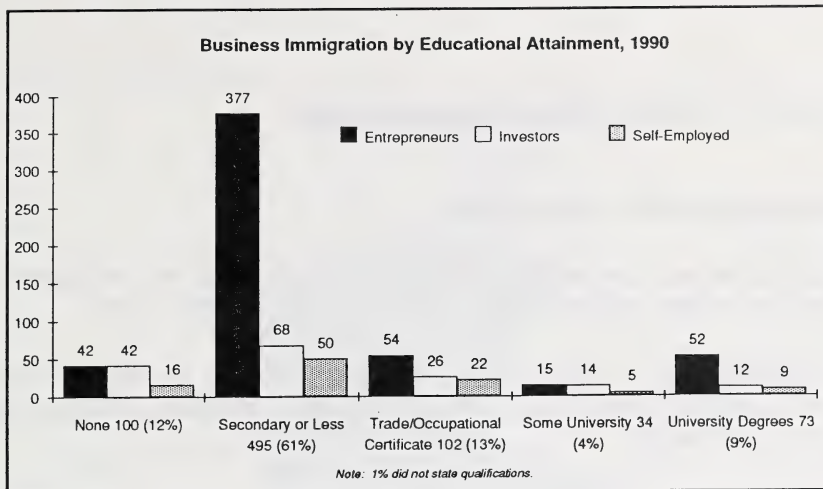
Self-Employed

Hong Kong	15	
England	13	
Germany	11	
Switzerland	8	
Netherlands	7	
Saudi Arabia	6	
Egypt	5	
USA	5	
Sudan	5	
Argentina	5	78%
	22	22%
Total	102	

Total Business Immigration

811





Business Immigration by Profession/Occupation Activity, 1990

Entrepreneurs

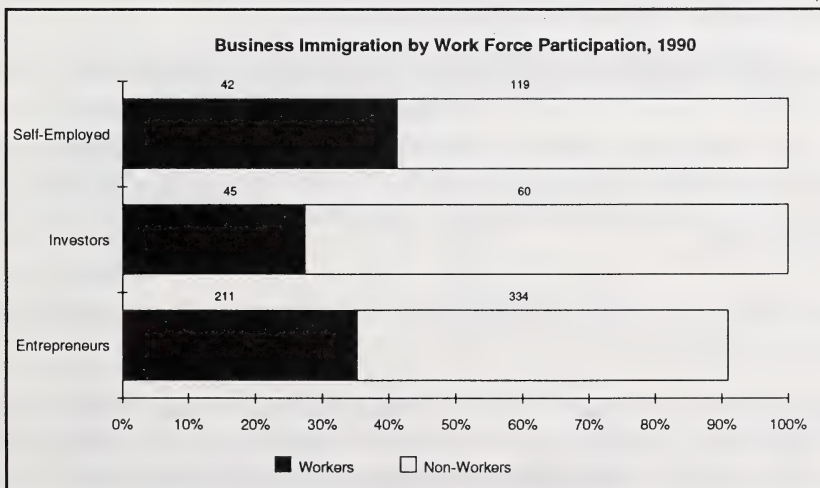
Established and maintained 96 businesses
 Invested over \$11.5 million in those businesses
 Created 240 jobs; maintained 144 others

Investors

Invested approximately \$13 million in various enterprises
 Invested over \$64.5 million in the last 5 years

Self-Employed

Sciences/Engineering	33.3%
Service/Sales	19.0%
Management/Administration	14.0%
Education/Arts	12.0%
Clerical	7.0%
Others	9.0%
Not Stated	5.0%



PROFILE OF OTHER INDEPENDENTS IN 1990

Immigration of Other Independents

In 1990, other independents accounted for 22% of all the immigration to Alberta. Since 1980, this proportion has declined from 32% to 22%.

About 88% of all the other independents immigrated to Alberta from 10 source countries. Hong Kong, China, Philippines, England, and the United States topped the list.

Age and Gender

About 26% of the other independents were aged 0-19, 56% were 20-39, 16% were 40-59, and 2% were 60 years of age or more.

Women made up 53% of the other independents, and men 47%.

Knowledge of English and Educational Attainment

Just over 79% of the other independents knew English, and 21% did not.

About 45% of the other independents had secondary education or less, and 53% had a post-secondary education (20.4% had a trade or occupational certificate, 5% had some university, and 27.4% had university degrees.) Approximately 2% did not state their qualifications.

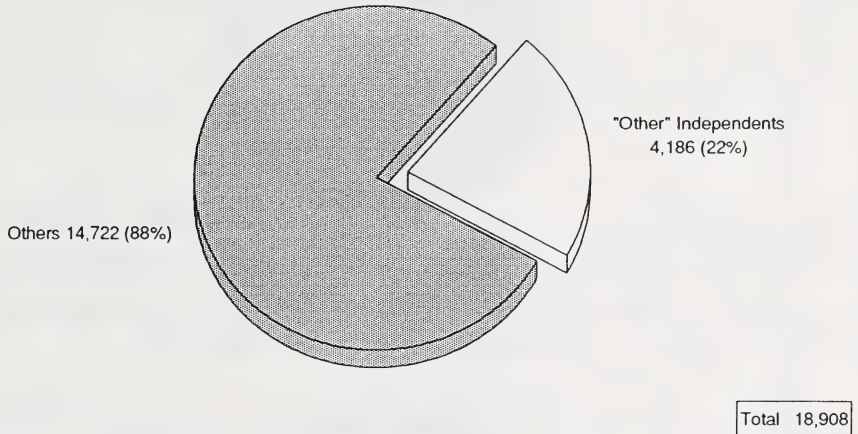
Professions, Occupations, and Work Force Participation

The most frequently stated professions and occupations of the other independents were: service and sales (21%), sciences (21%), fabrication and construction (9%) management (8%), education, social sciences, arts (8%), and clerical (6%).

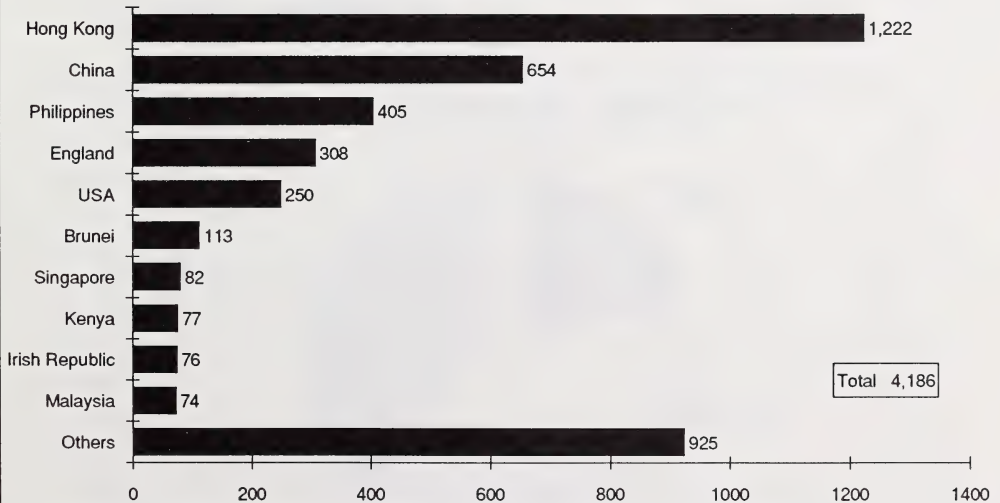
About 60% of the other independents intended to participate in the work force, and 40% did not.

Of the 1,677 other independents not entering the work force, 66% were aged 0-19, .5% were over the age of 65, and the remaining 43.5% included post-secondary students, spouses, and others.

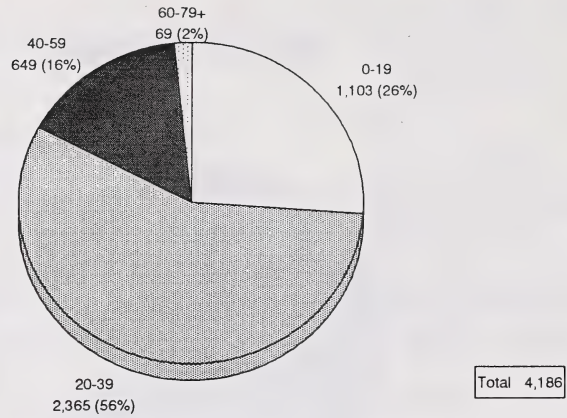
Other Independents, 1990



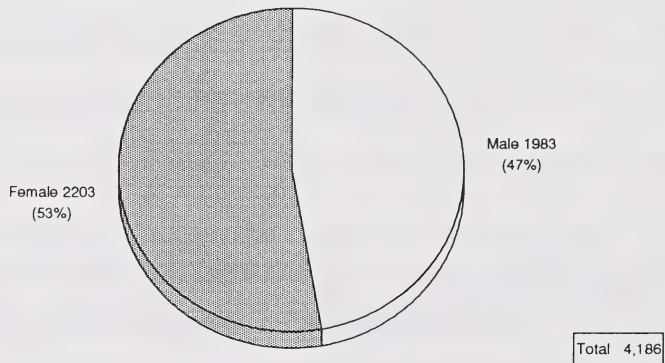
Other Independents by Top 10 Source Countries, 1990



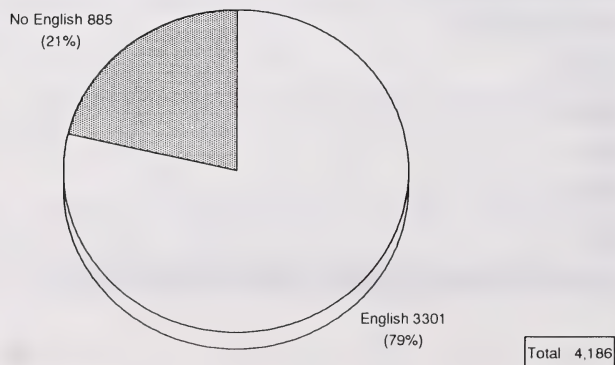
Other Independents by Age, 1990



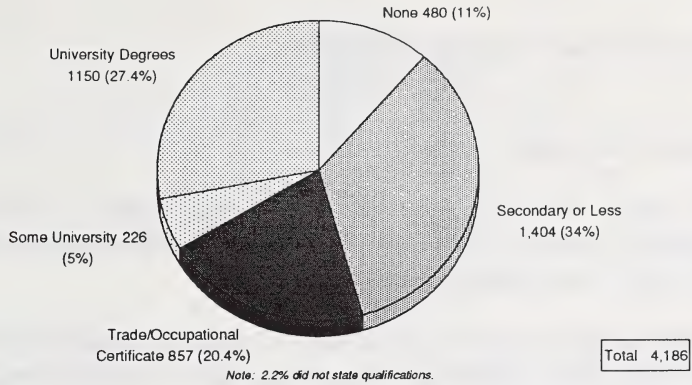
Other Independents by Gender, 1990



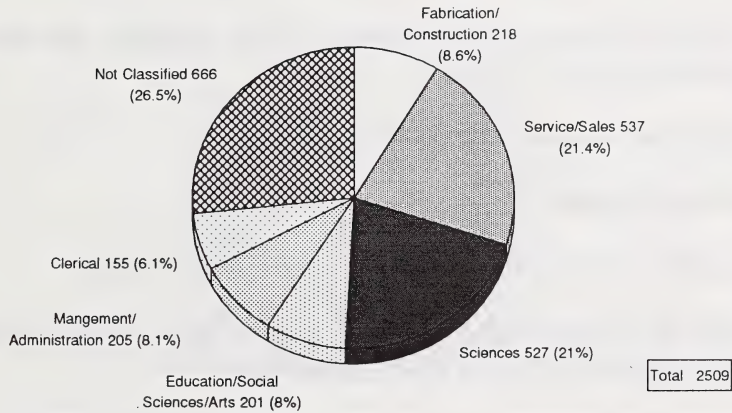
Other Independents by Knowledge of English, 1990



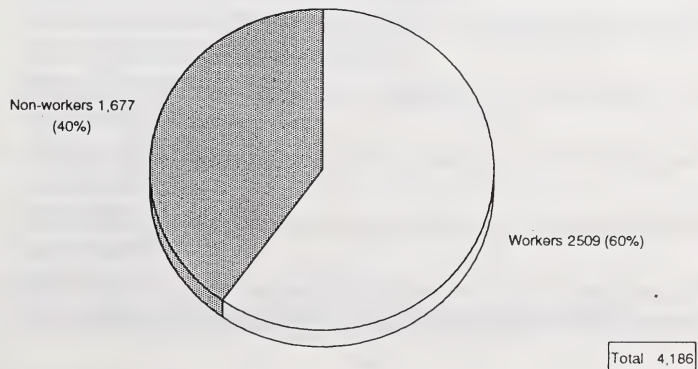
Other Independents by Educational Attainment, 1990



Other Independents by Profession/Occupation, 1990



Other Independents by Work Force Participation, 1990



PROFILE OF YOUTH AGED 0-19 IN 1990

Immigration of Youth

In 1990, youth from the ages of 0 to 19 accounted for 27% of all the immigration to Alberta. Since 1980, this proportion has declined slightly from 32% to 27%. The annual average has been 28%.

About 80% of all the youth who arrived in Alberta came from 10 countries. Poland, Hong Kong, Vietnam, and Lebanon, and the Philippines topped the list of source countries.

Age and Gender

Just over 21% of the youth were aged 0-4, 29% were 5-9, 26% were 10-14, and 23% were 15-19.

Boys comprised 51% of all the youth, and girls 49%.

Knowledge of English

Taken together, 29% of all the youth knew English; 71% did not.

About 20% of the youth aged 0-4 knew English, 26% of the youth aged 5-9, 31% of those aged 10-14, and 39% of those aged 15-19.

Educational Attainment

Taken together, 61% of all the youth aged 0-19 had attended school, 1% had attended a post-secondary institution, and 37% had no schooling.

The age breakdown follows:

-3% of the youth aged 0-4 had early childhood education and 97% did not

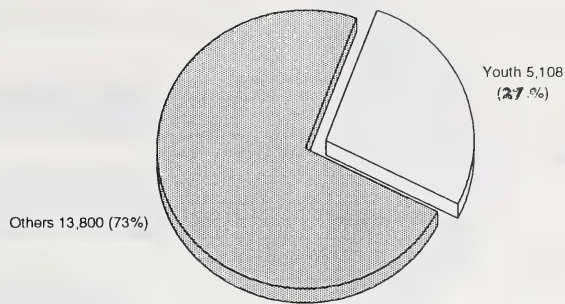
-50% of the youth 5-9 had attended school; 48% had not

-92% of those aged 10-14 had attended school; 6% had not

-92% of those aged 15-19 had attended secondary school, 3% had attended a post-secondary education, and 3% had not attended school.

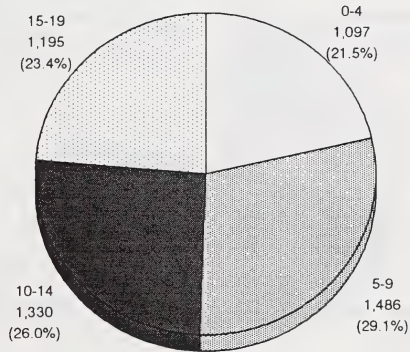
-no information on education was available for about 2%.

Youth Immigration (0-19), 1990



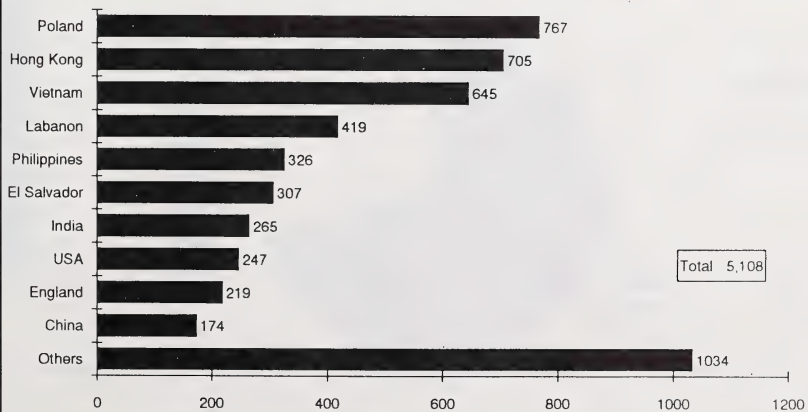
Total 18,908

Composition of Youth Immigration (0-19), 1990



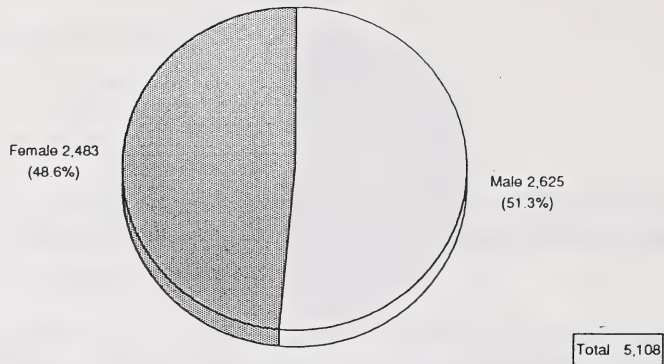
Total 5,108

Youth Immigration (0-19) by Top 10 Source Countries

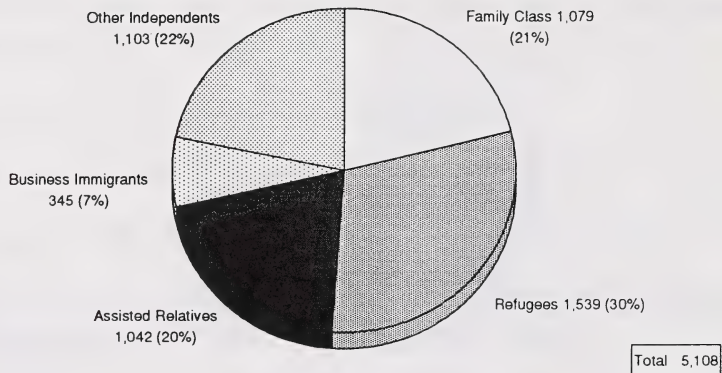


Total 5,108

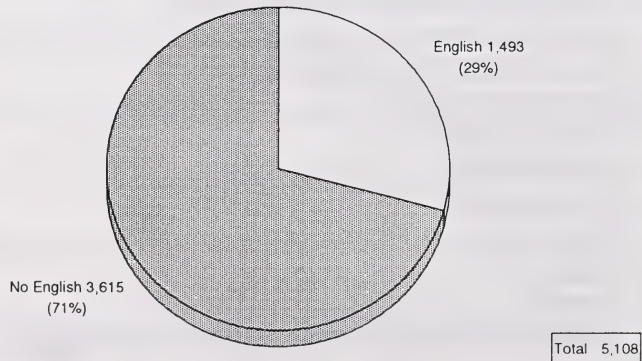
Youth Immigration (0-19) by Gender, 1990



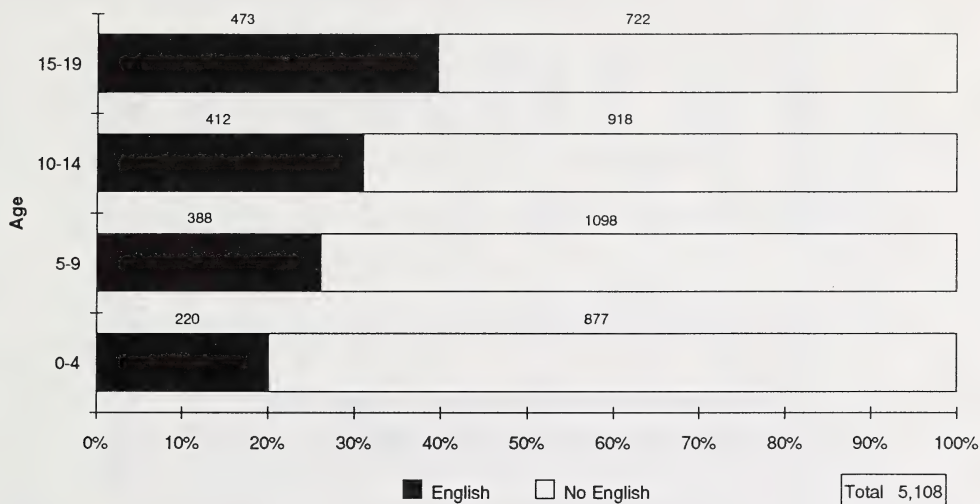
Youth Immigration (0-19) by Class, 1990



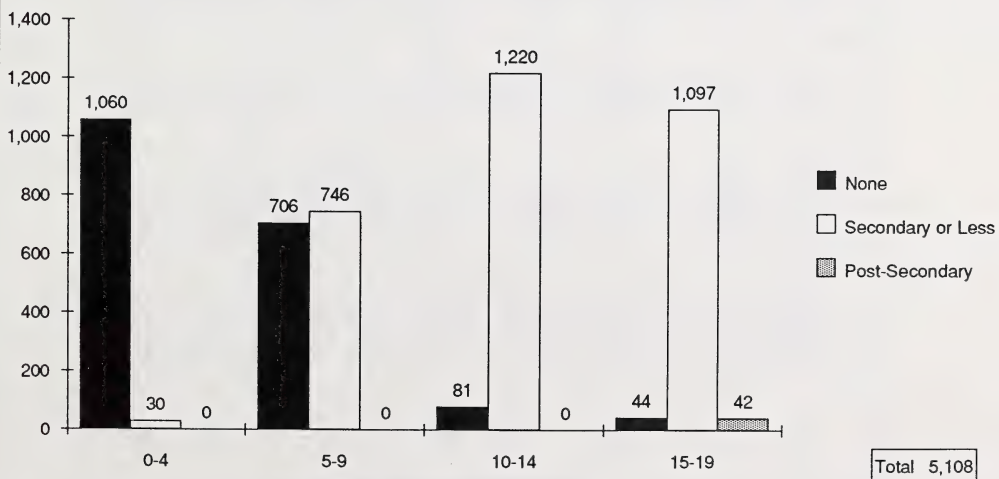
Youth Immigration (0-19) by Knowledge of English, 1990



Youth Immigration (0-19) by Knowledge of English: Age Breakdown, 1990



Youth Immigration (0-19) by Educational Attainment, 1990



Note: About 1% - 2% did not state qualifications.

V. IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA 1980-1990
TABLES MOST OFTEN REQUESTED

A. Immigration to Alberta and Other Provinces, 1980 - 1990

	B. C.	Alberta	Sask.	Manitoba	Ontario	Que.	Atlantic	Yukon NWT	Not Specified	Total
1980	24,437 (17.1)	18,839 (13.2)	3,603 (2.5)	7,683 (5.4)	62,257 (43.5)	22,538 (15.7)	3,554 (2.5)	189 (0.1)	17 (0.0)	143,117
1981	22,007 (17.1)	19,294 (15.0)	2,401 (1.9)	5,359 (4.2)	54,890 (42.7)	21,118 (16.4)	2,997 (2.3)	201 (0.2)	351 (0.3)	128,618
1982	18,996 (15.7)	17,948 (14.8)	2,125 (1.8)	4,931 (4.1)	53,031 (43.8)	21,331 (17.6)	2,576 (2.1)	180 (0.1)	29 (0.0)	121,147
1983	14,447 (16.2)	10,688 (12.0)	1,735 (1.9)	3,978 (4.5)	40,036 (44.9)	16,374 (18.4)	1,767 (2.0)	132 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	89,157
1984	13,190 (14.9)	10,670 (12.1)	2,150 (2.4)	3,903 (4.4)	41,527 (47.1)	14,641 (16.6)	2,042 (2.3)	116 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	88,239
1985	12,239 (14.5)	9,001 (10.7)	1,905 (2.3)	3,415 (4.1)	40,730 (48.3)	14,884 (17.7)	2,021 (2.4)	107 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	84,302
1986	12,552 (12.7)	9,673 (9.7)	1,860 (1.9)	3,749 (3.8)	49,630 (50.0)	19,459 (19.6)	2,180 (2.2)	116 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	99,219
1987	18,913 (12.4)	11,975 (7.9)	2,119 (1.4)	4,799 (3.2)	84,807 (55.8)	26,822 (17.6)	2,486 (1.6)	152 (0.1)	25 (0.0)	152,098
1988	23,204 (14.3)	14,025 (8.7)	2,223 (1.4)	5,009 (3.1)	88,996 (55.0)	25,789 (15.9)	2,539 (1.6)	144 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	161,929
1989	25,335 (13.2)	16,211 (8.4)	2,142 (1.1)	6,138 (3.2)	104,799 (54.6)	34,171 (17.8)	3,005 (1.6)	200 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	192,001
1990	28,617 (13.4)	18,908 (8.9)	2,358 (1.1)	6,629 (3.1)	113,173 (53.0)	40,680 (19.0)	3,124 (1.5)	158 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	213,647
Total	213,937 (14.5)	157,232 (10.7)	24,621 (1.7)	55,593 (3.8)	733,876 (49.8)	257,807 (17.5)	28,291 (1.9)	1,695 (0.1)	422 (0.0)	1,473,474

B. Immigration to Alberta by Class, 1980 - 1990

	Family Class	Refugees	Assisted Relatives	Business Immigrations	Other Independents	Total
1980	5,354 (28.4)	5,517 (29.3)	1,549 (8.2)	425 (2.3)	5,994 (31.8)	18,839 (100.0)
1981	6,184 (32.1)	2,743 (14.2)	2,344 (12.1)	510 (2.6)	7,513 (38.9)	19,294 (100.0)
1982	6,195 (34.5)	3,100 (17.3)	1,684 (9.4)	535 (3.0)	6,434 (35.8)	17,948 (100.0)
1983	5,602 (52.4)	2,463 (23.0)	679 (6.3)	519 (4.9)	1,431 (13.4)	10,694 (100.0)
1984	5,409 (50.7)	2,397 (22.5)	1,375 (12.9)	398 (3.7)	1,091 (10.2)	10,670 (100.0)
1985	4,180 (46.4)	2,480 (27.6)	997 (11.1)	245 (2.7)	1,099 (12.2)	9,001 (100.0)
1986	4,489 (46.4)	2,648 (27.4)	592 (6.1)	467 (4.8)	1,477 (15.3)	9,673 (100.0)
1987	4,837 (40.4)	2,634 (22.0)	1,160 (9.7)	565 (4.7)	2,779 (23.2)	11,975 (100.0)
1988	4,333 (30.9)	3,222 (23.0)	1,236 (8.8)	790 (5.6)	4,444 (31.7)	14,025 (100.0)
1989	5,544 (34.2)	4,480 (27.6)	1,612 (9.9)	769 (4.7)	3,806 (23.5)	16,211 (100.0)
1990	7,043 (37.2)	4,340 (23.0)	2,528 (13.4)	811 (4.3)	4,186 (22.1)	18,908 (100.0)
Total	59,170 (37.6)	36,024 (22.9)	15,756 (10.0)	6,034 (3.8)	40,254 (25.6)	157,238 (100.0)

C. Immigration to Alberta by World Area, 1980 - 1990

	Europe	Africa/Mid. East	Cent. & S. America/ Caribbean	Asia/Pacific	U. S. A.	Total
1980	6,208 (33.0)	1,270 (6.7)	974 (5.2)	8,914 (47.3)	1,473 (7.8)	18,839 (100.0)
1981	8,091 (41.9)	1,399 (7.3)	1,145 (5.9)	6,970 (36.1)	1,689 (8.8)	19,294 (100.0)
1982	7,632 (42.5)	1,322 (7.4)	1,208 (6.7)	6,331 (35.3)	1,455 (8.1)	17,948 (100.0)
1983	2,614 (24.5)	895 (8.4)	1,086 (10.2)	5,219 (48.8)	874 (8.2)	10,688 (100.0)
1984	2,022 (19.0)	897 (8.4)	1,014 (9.5)	5,913 (55.4)	824 (7.7)	10,670 (100.0)
1985	1,573 (17.5)	718 (8.0)	1,295 (14.4)	4,688 (52.1)	727 (8.1)	9,001 (100.0)
1986	2,002 (20.7)	820 (8.5)	1,504 (15.5)	4,552 (47.1)	795 (8.2)	9,673 (100.0)
1987	2,270 (19.0)	1,176 (9.8)	1,544 (12.9)	6,225 (52.0)	760 (6.3)	11,975 (100.0)
1988	2,627 (18.7)	1,531 (10.9)	1,437 (10.2)	7,733 (55.1)	697 (5.0)	14,025 (100.0)
1989	4,158 (25.6)	1,879 (11.6)	1,498 (9.2)	7,982 (49.2)	694 (4.3)	16,211 (100.0)
1990	4,382 (23.2)	2,247 (11.9)	1,821 (9.6)	9,732 (51.5)	726 (3.8)	18,908 (100.0)
Total	43,579 (27.7)	14,154 (9.0)	14,526 (9.2)	74,259 (47.2)	10,714 (6.8)	157,232 (100.0)

D. Immigration to Alberta by Top 10 Source Countries, 1980 - 1990

1980

Countries	Total	%
1 Vietnam	3,935	20.9%
2 England	2,761	14.7%
3 U. S. A.	1,472	7.8%
4 Hong Kong	1,153	6.1%
5 India	711	3.8%
6 Philippines	593	3.1%
7 China	579	3.1%
8 U. S. S. R.	513	2.7%
9 Scotland	491	2.6%
10 Laos	450	2.4%
Subtotal	12,658	67.2%
Other	6,181	32.8%
Total	18,839	100.0%

1981

Countries	Total	%
1 England	3,770	19.5%
2 U. S. A.	1,686	8.7%
3 Vietnam	1,540	8.0%
4 Hong Kong	1,295	6.7%
5 India	859	4.5%
6 Poland	797	4.1%
7 Philippines	773	4.0%
8 China	764	4.0%
9 Scotland	520	2.7%
10 The Netherlands	484	2.5%
Subtotal	12,488	64.7%
Other	6,806	35.3%
Total	19,294	100.0%

1982

Countries	Total	%
1 England	2,785	15.5%
2 Poland	1,491	8.3%
3 U. S. A.	1,429	8.0%
4 Hong Kong	1,416	7.9%
5 Vietnam	1,149	6.4%
6 India	806	4.5%
7 Philippines	659	3.7%
8 Germany	644	3.6%
9 The Netherlands	540	3.0%
10 China	489	2.7%
Subtotal	11,408	63.6%
Other	6,540	36.4%
Total	17,948	100.0%

D. Immigration to Alberta by Top 10 Source Countries, 1980 - 1990

1983

Countries	Total	%
1 Vietnam	1,327	12.4%
2 Hong Kong	1,103	10.3%
3 U. S. A.	874	8.2%
4 India	801	7.5%
5 Poland	708	6.6%
6 England	545	5.1%
7 Philippines	542	5.1%
8 El Salvador	370	3.5%
9 Germany	253	2.4%
10 China	250	2.3%
Subtotal	6,773	63.4%
Other	3,913	36.6%
Total	10,686	100.0%

1984

Countries	Total	%
1 Vietnam	2,448	22.9%
2 Hong Kong	902	8.5%
3 U. S. A.	824	7.7%
4 Poland	623	5.8%
5 India	623	5.8%
6 Philippines	451	4.2%
7 England	421	3.9%
8 El Salvador	358	3.4%
9 China	304	2.8%
10 Kampuchea	287	2.7%
Subtotal	7,241	67.9%
Other	3,429	32.1%
Total	10,670	100.0%

1985

Countries	Total	%
1 Vietnam	1,962	21.8%
2 U. S. A.	727	8.1%
3 Hong Kong	704	7.8%
4 El Salvador	539	6.0%
5 India	432	4.8%
6 Philippines	428	4.8%
7 England	371	4.1%
8 Poland	343	3.8%
9 Kampuchea	327	3.6%
10 Sri Lanka	208	2.3%
Subtotal	6,041	67.1%
Other	2,960	32.9%
Total	9,001	100.0%

D. Immigration to Alberta by Top 10 Source Countries, 1980 - 1990

1986

Countries	Total	%
1 Vietnam	1,385	14.3%
2 U. S. A.	795	8.2%
3 India	775	8.0%
4 Hong Kong	632	6.5%
5 Poland	568	5.9%
6 El Salvador	546	5.6%
7 Philippines	492	5.1%
8 England	485	5.0%
9 Kampuchea	325	3.4%
10 China	217	2.2%
Subtotal	6,220	64.3%
Other	3,453	35.7%
Total	9,673	100.0%

1987

Countries	Total	%
1 Hong Kong	1,833	15.3%
2 Vietnam	1,130	9.4%
3 India	894	7.5%
4 U. S. A.	760	6.3%
5 Philippines	757	6.3%
6 Poland	618	5.2%
7 England	564	4.7%
8 El Salvador	475	4.0%
9 Lebanon	311	2.6%
10 China	283	2.4%
Subtotal	7,625	63.7%
Other	4,350	36.3%
Total	11,975	100.0%

1988

Countries	Total	%
1 Hong Kong	2,257	16.1%
2 Vietnam	1,118	8.0%
3 India	914	6.5%
4 Brunei	811	5.8%
5 Philippines	766	5.5%
6 England	706	5.0%
7 U. S. A.	699	5.0%
8 Poland	693	4.9%
9 El Salvador	448	3.2%
10 Iran	329	2.3%
Subtotal	8,741	62.3%
Other	5,284	37.7%
Total	14,025	100.0%

D. Immigration to Alberta by Top 10 Source Countries, 1980 - 1990

1989

Countries	Total	%
1 Poland	1,817	11.2%
2 Hong Kong	1,619	10.0%
3 Vietnam	1,556	9.6%
4 Philippines	1,068	6.6%
5 India	761	4.7%
6 U. S. A.	694	4.3%
7 England	643	4.0%
8 China	570	3.5%
9 Brunei	522	3.2%
10 Lebanon	487	3.0%
Subtotal	9,737	60.1%
Other	6,474	39.9%
Total	16,211	100.0%

1990

Countries	Total	%
1 Hong Kong	2,538	13.4%
2 Poland	1,845	9.8%
3 Vietnam	1,437	7.6%
4 Philippines	1,316	7.0%
5 China	1,254	6.6%
6 India	1,040	5.5%
7 Lebanon	790	4.2%
8 England	730	3.9%
9 U. S. A.	726	3.8%
10 El Salvador	588	3.1%
Subtotal	12,264	64.9%
Other	6,644	35.1%
Total	18,908	100.0%

E. Immigration to Alberta by Age, 1980 - 1990

	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79+	Not Stated	Total
1980	6,108 (32.4)	9,113 (48.4)	2,430 (12.9)	1,188 (6.3)	0 (0.0)	18,839 (100.0)
1981	5,825 (30.2)	9,608 (49.8)	2,555 (13.2)	1,306 (6.8)	0 (0.0)	19,294 (100.0)
1982	5,158 (28.7)	9,216 (51.3)	2,261 (12.6)	1,278 (7.1)	35 (0.2)	17,948 (100.0)
1983	2,864 (26.8)	5,166 (48.3)	1,466 (13.7)	1,172 (11.0)	20 (0.2)	10,688 (100.0)
1984	2,871 (27.4)	5,061 (48.3)	1,348 (12.9)	1,164 (11.1)	26 (0.2)	10,470 (100.0)
1985	2,408 (26.8)	4,367 (48.5)	1,261 (14.0)	956 (10.6)	9 (0.1)	9,001 (100.0)
1986	2,646 (27.4)	4,770 (49.3)	1,328 (13.7)	922 (9.5)	7 (0.1)	9,673 (100.0)
1987	3,355 (28.0)	6,025 (50.3)	1,624 (13.6)	961 (8.0)	10 (0.1)	11,975 (100.0)
1988	4,279 (30.5)	6,818 (48.6)	1,888 (13.5)	1,034 (7.4)	6 (0.0)	14,025 (100.0)
1989	4,668 (28.8)	8,282 (51.1)	2,118 (13.1)	1,139 (7.0)	4 (0.0)	16,211 (100.0)
1990	5,108 (27.0)	9,659 (51.1)	2,668 (14.1)	1,473 (7.8)	0 (0.0)	18,908 (100.0)
Total	45,290 (28.8)	78,085 (49.7)	20,947 (13.3)	12,593 (8.0)	117 (0.1)	157,032 (100.0)

F. Immigration to Alberta by Gender, 1980 - 1990

	Male	Female	Not Stated	Total
1980	9,756 (51.8)	9,082 (48.2)	1 (0.0)	18,839 (100.0)
1981	9,683 (50.2)	9,611 (49.8)	0 (0.0)	19,294 (100.0)
1982	8,887 (49.5)	9,061 (50.5)	0 (0.0)	17,948 (100.0)
1983	4,932 (46.1)	5,756 (53.9)	0 (0.0)	10,688 (100.0)
1984	4,909 (42.1)	6,761 (57.9)	0 (0.0)	11,670 (100.0)
1985	4,243 (47.1)	4,758 (52.9)	0 (0.0)	9,001 (100.0)
1986	4,641 (48.0)	5,032 (52.0)	0 (0.0)	9,673 (100.0)
1987	5,765 (48.1)	6,210 (51.9)	0 (0.0)	11,975 (100.0)
1988	6,784 (48.3)	7,261 (51.7)	0 (0.0)	14,045 (100.0)
1989	7,865 (48.5)	8,346 (51.5)	0 (0.0)	16,211 (100.0)
1990	9,293 (49.1)	9,615 (50.9)	0 (0.0)	18,908 (100.0)
Total	76,758 (48.9)	81,493 (51.9)	1 (0.0)	158,252 (100.8)

G. Knowledge of English, 1980 - 1990

	English	No English	Total
1980	9,483 (50.2)	9,401 (49.8)	18,884 (100.0)
1981	11,596 (60.1)	7,698 (39.9)	19,294 (100.0)
1982	10,697 (59.6)	7,251 (40.4)	17,948 (100.0)
1983	5,004 (46.8)	5,689 (53.2)	10,693 (100.0)
1984	4,268 (40.0)	6,402 (60.0)	10,670 (100.0)
1985	3,728 (41.4)	5,273 (58.6)	9,001 (100.0)
1986	4,561 (47.2)	5,112 (52.8)	9,673 (100.0)
1987	5,847 (48.8)	6,128 (51.2)	11,975 (100.0)
1988	6,785 (48.4)	7,240 (51.6)	14,025 (100.0)
1989	7,101 (43.8)	9,110 (56.2)	16,211 (100.0)
1990	9,001 (47.6)	9,907 (52.4)	18,908 (100.0)
Total	78,071 (49.6)	79,211 (50.4)	157,282 (100.0)

H. Immigration to Alberta by Education, 1980 - 1990

Education	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Total
None	3,030 (16.1)	2,881 (14.9)	2,679 (14.9)	1,551 (14.5)	1,468 (13.8)	1,219 (13.5)	1,291 (13.3)	1,572 (13.1)	2,182 (15.6)	2,295 (14.2)	2,521 (13.3)	22,689 (14.4)
<= Secondary	10,389 (55.1)	9,780 (50.7)	8,652 (48.2)	5,837 (54.6)	5,950 (55.8)	5,155 (57.3)	5,202 (53.8)	6,245 (52.2)	7,247 (51.7)	8,643 (53.3)	9,590 (50.7)	82,690 (52.6)
Trade Certificate/ Diploma	1,902 (10.1)	1,842 (9.5)	1,680 (9.4)	1,019 (9.5)	1,249 (11.7)	940 (10.4)	1,123 (11.6)	1,301 (10.9)	1,522 (10.9)	1,740 (10.7)	1,930 (10.2)	16,248 (10.3)
Other Non-University Certificate	968 (5.1)	1,394 (7.2)	1,309 (7.3)	485 (4.5)	467 (4.4)	322 (3.6)	458 (4.7)	604 (5.0)	798 (5.7)	1,015 (6.3)	1,074 (5.7)	8,894 (5.7)
Some University	800 (4.2)	873 (4.5)	821 (4.6)	545 (5.1)	502 (4.7)	501 (5.6)	483 (5.0)	624 (5.2)	562 (4.0)	678 (4.2)	849 (4.5)	7,238 (4.6)
Bachelor's	1,192 (6.3)	1,743 (9.0)	2,052 (11.4)	850 (8.0)	653 (6.1)	569 (6.3)	745 (7.7)	1,168 (9.8)	1,285 (9.2)	1,348 (8.3)	1,880 (9.9)	13,485 (8.6)
Some Post- Graduate	131 (0.7)	167 (0.9)	195 (1.1)	67 (0.6)	83 (0.8)	71 (0.8)	83 (0.9)	90 (0.8)	83 (0.6)	97 (0.6)	133 (0.7)	1,200 (0.8)
Masters	292 (1.5)	364 (1.9)	377 (2.1)	186 (1.7)	193 (1.8)	134 (1.5)	169 (1.7)	232 (1.9)	252 (1.8)	259 (1.6)	477 (2.5)	2,935 (1.9)
Doctorate	104 (0.6)	162 (0.8)	147 (0.8)	93 (0.9)	92 (0.9)	84 (0.9)	112 (1.2)	126 (1.1)	94 (0.7)	111 (0.7)	172 (0.9)	1,297 (0.8)
Not Stated (Missing Cases)	31 (0.2)	88 (0.5)	36 (0.2)	55 (0.5)	13 (0.1)	6 (0.1)	7 (0.1)	13 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	25 (0.2)	282 (1.5)	556 (0.4)
Total	18,839 (100.0)	19,294 (100.0)	17,948 (100.0)	10,688 (100.0)	10,670 (100.0)	9,001 (100.0)	9,673 (100.0)	11,975 (100.0)	14,025 (100.0)	16,211 (100.0)	18,908 (100.0)	157,232 (100.0)

I. Immigration to Alberta by Profession and Occupation, 1980 - 1990

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Fabrication/Constr.	2,678 (30.0)	1,881 (20.9)	1,697 (19.8)	985 (22.2)	1,187 (25.8)	898 (21.9)	877 (19.8)	1,035 (18.2)	1,383 (20.5)	1,791 (21.3)	1,670 (16.4)
Fabrication, Assembly, Repair	1,449	933	840	525	655	459	464	613	887	1,070	1,011
Construction	576	396	363	230	211	199	203	195	218	371	380
Machining	394	379	313	133	158	118	99	135	141	215	208
Material Handling	64	42	39	21	35	29	20	18	23	36	50
Processing	195	131	142	76	128	93	91	74	114	99	21
Service/Sales	1,115 (12.5)	999 (11.1)	956 (11.1)	622 (14.0)	751 (16.3)	782 (19.0)	771 (17.4)	759 (13.4)	966 (14.3)	1,226 (14.6)	1,400 (13.8)
Services	582	533	532	364	469	534	500	436	540	718	879
Sales	320	307	260	165	189	158	167	212	314	335	331
Operation of Trans. & Oth. Equip.	213	159	164	93	93	90	104	111	112	173	190
Science/Math	1,774 (19.9)	2,690 (30.0)	2,698 (31.4)	792 (17.8)	568 (12.3)	465 (11.3)	658 (14.8)	991 (17.5)	1,126 (16.7)	1,215 (14.5)	1,374 (13.5)
Natural Sciences, Engineering	1,066	1,709	1,822	394	243	165	269	504	559	566	644
Health, Medicine	420	620	622	233	193	180	214	265	314	363	439
Agriculture/Horticulture	288	361	254	165	132	120	175	222	253	286	291
Educ./Soc. Sci./Arts	516 (5.8)	567 (6.3)	579 (6.7)	334 (7.5)	298 (6.5)	304 (7.4)	300 (6.8)	418 (7.4)	378 (5.6)	500 (6.0)	545 (5.4)
Teaching	249	254	275	151	151	143	167	180	158	237	266
Social Sciences	86	97	115	45	31	42	35	93	80	95	110
Arts/Recreation	91	127	124	63	56	60	38	65	88	107	101
Religion	21	62	51	57	49	51	48	58	40	47	42
Sports	69	27	14	18	11	8	12	22	12	14	26
Management	431 (4.8)	619 (6.9)	612 (7.1)	214 (4.8)	118 (2.6)	110 (2.7)	170 (3.8)	424 (7.5)	505 (7.5)	406 (4.8)	440 (4.3)
Clerical	1,067 (11.9)	1,177 (13.1)	989 (11.5)	490 (11.0)	413 (9.0)	340 (8.3)	347 (7.8)	582 (10.3)	867 (12.8)	784 (9.3)	766 (7.5)
Mining, Logging, Fishing	75 (0.8)	36 (0.4)	44 (0.5)	20 (0.5)	24 (0.5)	16 (0.4)	41 (0.9)	31 (0.5)	32 (0.5)	31 (0.4)	21 (0.2)
Not Classified/ New Workers	1,281 (14.3)	1,011 (11.3)	1,009 (11.8)	982 (22.1)	1,248 (27.1)	1,192 (29.0)	1,273 (28.7)	1,436 (25.3)	1,505 (22.3)	2,444 (29.1)	3,954 (38.9)
Total Workers	8,937 (100.0)	8,980 (100.0)	8,584 (100.0)	4,439 (100.0)	4,607 (100.0)	4,107 (100.0)	4,437 (100.0)	5,676 (100.0)	6,762 (100.0)	8,397 (100.0)	10,170 (100.0)

**J. Immigration to Alberta by Work Force
Participation, 1980 - 1990**

	Workers	Non- Workers	Total
1980	8,937 (47.4)	9,902 (52.6)	18,839 (100.0)
1981	8,980 (46.5)	10,314 (53.5)	19,294 (100.0)
1982	8,584 (47.8)	9,364 (52.2)	17,948 (100.0)
1983	4,439 (41.5)	6,249 (58.5)	10,688 (100.0)
1984	4,607 (43.2)	6,063 (56.8)	10,670 (100.0)
1985	4,107 (45.6)	4,894 (54.4)	9,001 (100.0)
1986	4,437 (45.9)	5,236 (54.1)	9,673 (100.0)
1987	5,672 (47.4)	6,299 (52.6)	11,971 (100.0)
1988	6,762 (48.2)	7,263 (51.8)	14,025 (100.0)
1989	8,397 (51.8)	7,814 (48.2)	16,211 (100.0)
1990	10,170 (53.8)	8,738 (46.2)	18,908 (100.0)
Total	75,092 (47.8)	82,136 (52.2)	157,228 (100.0)

K. Immigration to Major Cities in Alberta, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Total
Edmonton	3,881 (40.1)	4,968 (41.5)	6,106 (43.5)	7,303 (45.0)	8,185 (43.3)	30,443 (43.0)
Calgary	4,152 (42.9)	5,104 (42.6)	5,755 (41.0)	6,859 (42.3)	8,231 (43.5)	30,101 (42.5)
Red Deer	215 (2.2)	255 (2.1)	318 (2.3)	298 (1.8)	309 (1.6)	1,395 (2.0)
Lethbridge	215 (2.2)	286 (2.4)	301 (2.1)	291 (1.8)	311 (1.6)	1,404 (2.0)
Medicine Hat	172 (1.8)	165 (1.4)	178 (1.3)	182 (1.1)	183 (1.0)	880 (1.2)
Fort McMurray	109 (1.1)	156 (1.3)	185 (1.3)	208 (1.3)	234 (1.2)	892 (1.3)
Grande Prairie	89 (0.9)	127 (1.1)	113 (0.8)	139 (0.9)	196 (1.0)	664 (0.9)
Other	840 (8.7)	914 (7.6)	1,069 (7.6)	931 (5.7)	1,259 (6.7)	5,013 (7.1)
Total	9,673 (100.0)	11,975 (100.0)	14,025 (100.0)	16,211 (100.0)	18,908 (100.0)	70,792 (100.0)

**VI. IMMIGRANT-AID ORGANIZATIONS
SUPPORTED BY IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT**

FUNDED IMMIGRANT AID ORGANIZATIONS

CALGARY

CALGARY CATHOLIC IMMIGRATION SOCIETY

#400, 1400 - 1st Street, S.W.

Calgary, Alberta

T2R 0V8

Phone: (403) 262-2006

Fax: (403) 262-2033

CALGARY IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY

900A Century Gardens,

825 - 8 Avenue, S.W.

Calgary, Alberta

T2P 2T3

Phone: (403) 265-1120

Fax: (403) 266-2486

CALGARY IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S CENTRE

802 - 14 Avenue, S.W.

Calgary, Alberta

T2R 0N6

Phone: (403) 245-6785

CAMROSE

CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

#1, 4908 - 50 Street

Camrose, Alberta

T4V 1R1

Phone: (403) 672-1304

EDMONTON

CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

10709 - 105 Street

Edmonton, Alberta

T5H 2X3

Phone: (403) 424-3545

Fax: (403) 425-6627

CHANGING TOGETHER - A CENTRE FOR IMMIGRANT WOMEN

209, 10010 - 107A Avenue

Edmonton, Alberta

T5H 4H8

Phone: (403) 421-0175

Fax: (403) 426-2225

ST. BARNABAS REFUGEE SOCIETY

400, 10136 - 100 Street

Edmonton, Alberta

T5J 0P1

Phone: (403) 428-7094

Fax: (403) 428-7094

EDMONTON IMMIGRANT SERVICES ASSOCIATION

11240 - 79 Street

Edmonton, Alberta

T5B 2K1

Phone: (403) 474-8445

Fax: (403) 477-0883

EDMONTON MENNONITE CENTRE FOR NEWCOMERS

10125 - 107 Avenue

Edmonton, Alberta

T5H 0V4

Phone: (403) 424-7709

Fax: (403) 424-7736

LETHBRIDGE**LETHBRIDGE IMMIGRANT SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION**

506 - 4th Avenue, South

Lethbridge, Alberta

T1J 0N5

Phone: (403) 327-5333

MEDICINE HAT**SAAMIS IMMIGRATION SERVICES ASSOCIATION**

422 - 6th Street, S.E.

Medicine Hat, Alberta

T1A 1H5

Phone: (403) 529-0700

Fax: (403) 526-3566

RED DEER

CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

#302, 5008 Ross Street

Red Deer, Alberta

T4N 1Y3

Phone: (403) 346-7055

CENTRAL ALBERTA REFUGEE EFFORT - C.A.R.E. COMMITTEE

202, 5000 Gaetz Avenue

Red Deer, Alberta

T4N 6C2

Phone: (403) 346-8819

GRANDE PRAIRIE

PEACE AREA SETTLEMENT SERVICES

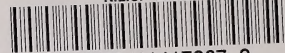
201, 10404 - 102 Street

Grande Prairie, Alberta

T8V 2W3

Phone: (403) 538-3232

N.L.C. - B.N.C.



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